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15 November 1979

# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2177



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CUBAN MINISTER VISITS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 20 Oct 79 pp 1, 5

[Text] The visiting Cuban Minister of Chemical Industries, Comrade Antonio Esquivel Yedra, made a study tour of the headquarters of the Economic Commission for Africa yesterday, at the invitation of Mr. Adebayo Adedeji, Executive Secretary of the ECA.

Welcoming the Cuban Minister, Mr. Adedeji said that the ECA was of "historical significance to this continent," and added, "the ECA organization is just 21 years old, which shows how recent the efforts of Africa in starting to face the problem of development, nationally and continentally have been."

The ECA chief said that the Commission has, as one of its objectives, answering the challenges that ahead, partly through organization of meetings to harmonize policies, and more important through the generation of ideas for development that will subsequently be accepted at the national level.

"You are familiar with the ECA counterparts in your continent--(ECLA)," Mr. Adedeji said, "which is older than ourselves, and which, like us, is pursuing the mass objectives. The only difference," he pointed out, "being that we have 49 member states, but we only had eight at the beginning, and we are among the least developed countries in the world, although we are at the same time the richest continent in the world."

Mr. Adedeji said that the future belongs to all, "if we can handle our resources and face development squarely." He revealed that one of African's principal areas of concern lies in the industrial development of its natural resources. Mr. Adedeji further pointed out that the ECA, in addition to understanding surveys, has established a number of institutions in Africa. At Dodoma, "we have a Mineral Resources Centre. In Nigeria and Kenya we have Institutions for Aerial Surveys, and in Ouagadougou, Upper Volta, we have a Remote Sensing Centre. In Addis Ababa at this moment we have a meeting of African Ministers of Industry. They meet every two years to review progress, and map out future activities in these areas. We are now focussing on basic industries, and special attention is being given to chemical industries," he explained to the visiting Cuban minister.

Later, the Minister was also briefed by Ato Makonnen Alemayehu, ECA expert on chemical industries, who said, "Our problem in Africa on chemicals is the narrow market at individual country level; although considerable resources to develop chemical industries exist, we need to organise these countries to justify large-scale industries, which are capital intensive." Ato Mokonnen said that most African countries cannot afford to develop industry on an integrated basis, that is from basic resources to end products. He added that the solution to this problem lies in pooling markets to justify large-scale enterprise.

"This is what we are now working upon," he opined and went on to say, "recently, in 1978, we organised a mission to some representative African countries where they tried to identify the constraints to development in chemicals--policies, strategies and targets, and at the same time to identify institutions, facilities and the need for manpower development." He said that the finding of this mission will be considered at meeting of experts in November from the 26 to December 1. And that this meeting will be preceded by a Task Force meeting of some experts, including one from ECA, the idea being to inject some practical experiences from other developed regions. The task force, he explained, will report to the experts meeting, and on this basis some guidelines will emerge as to how ECA, UNIDO, other agencies and African governments should go about charting out future development targets in this sector.

#### Afro-Cuban Ties

After the explanations given by the ECA officials, the Cuban Minister expressed his gratitude to Mr. Adedeji and said, "As you know we have very old links with this continent, and we are very proud of our African roots. About 1 million Africans went to Cuba as slaves and afterwards became free men, fought for our independence, and became outstanding leaders. We have roots in this vast continent, and we are coming back to Africa with an expression of pride, and by trying to help as much as possible. We are anxious to help brother countries and in the development of friendly countries of Africa, and we see with great joy the efforts of the ECA under your guidance, and the development and progress it has made," he said. The Cuban Minister added that his countrymen were aware of the African efforts for development, adding "we are greatly impressed with the ECA, its good work and outstanding results in the progress of the African continent."

"We came to Ethiopia", he said, in answer to invitation of the Ethiopian leaders to help in the development "of strategic activities in this country, in its mines, geology, water resources, electricity, etc. We came to help and to learn from Ethiopia, fulfilling this task with deep respect, honesty and sincerity."

The minister revealed that he had attended ECLA meetings, and that he knows about ECA's dynamic activities in this country. "I am glad to express our help and support to this continent,--which is also our continent," the Cuban minister remarked. After the conclusion of their talks, the minister and his colleagues were taken for a tour of the ECA facilities.

SOUTH AFRICA-MOZAMBIQUE FREIGHT RATES INCREASE

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 25 Oct 79 p 15

[Text]

**ANNOUNCEMENT BY  
S.A./MOCAMBIQUE  
CONFERENCE  
GENERAL FREIGHT RATE  
INCREASE EFFECTIVE  
1ST JANUARY, 1980**

Member Lines regret to announce that due to steadily increasing operating costs, since the last general Tariff review, they have no alternative but to increase rates of freight in the above Tariff as follows:-

Durban—Maputo and vice versa 10%  
Durban—Beira and vice versa 12½%  
Durban—Nacala and vice versa  
(for breakbulk cargo) 15%  
Durban—Nacala and vice versa  
(for containers)  
10% on present Beira rate

CSO: 4420

**SWA, BOTSWANA, ZAMBIA RAIL LINK CONSIDERED**

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 30 Oct 79 p 2

[Article by Rianne Fourie]

[Text]

THE POSSIBILITY of a railway link between SWA and Botswana or Zambia is being investigated by various private groups in SWA. But officially both the office of the Administrator General and the SA Railways deny any knowledge of these projects.

The investigations into the feasibility and the practicalities of such a link are being kept very secret. But it was learnt that one of the four groups, said to be working on it, is a French-Italian concern.

The Director of the AG's Directorate of Economic Affairs, responsible transport for Mr Pieter Kruger, said none of these groups had contacted his Directorate or the AG's office.

"In any case at this stage I can't see that such a link would be feasible. For SWA it holds no real benefit, especially not if it is designed to link up through Botswana via Gobabis to Walvis Bay.

"We need it through Caprivi, Kavango and Owambo before it can hold any real benefit for us," Mr Kruger said.

It is highly unlikely that a railway link with Zambia will be built through the Caprivi with its swamp and marsh areas. The cost alone will be a deterrent.

The other possibility is a link with Botswana just east of Gobabis, connecting with the existing line to Windhoek.

Speculation about a rail link with the two neighbouring countries was renewed when the Zambian Government announced a plan of R3 bn on October 10 to restore the country's unstable economy. The scheme included a rail link with SWA, Mozambique and Malawi.

But the liaison manager of the Railways in Pretoria, Mr Johan Marais, said the SA Government had received no official communication from Zambia about the possible rail link.

SWA system manager, Mr J P Radyn, also denied any official knowledge of the scheme or of feasibility studies being carried out here. He had heard about at least four groups who were supposed to be doing feasibility studies in SWA.

"From our side however there is no need for such a link," Mr Radyn said.

Mr Kruger said should there be such a link the funds could not be expected to come from South Africa, because such a link would be more for our neighbouring states than for us.

"Unless of course it is planned to run along the more difficult route through the Caprivi to take in Kavango and possibly Owambo as well."

It is however understood that all the feasibility studies are planned along the shortest and easiest route to join SWA just east of Gobabis.

Mr Kruger surmised that the groups at present operating in SWA were doing the studies so that once there is any official talk of the link they can approach the appropriate authorities with the finished details. "They will then probably go to the World Bank for financing the link."

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

SASSOU-N'GUESSO LEAVING FOR PARIS--The Chairman of the Congolese Labor Party, President of the Republic, Head of State and Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Col Denis Sassou-N'Guepresso, is expected in Paris tomorrow. In fact, he will leave Brazzaville at 0800 tomorrow on a working visit to France. There is no doubt that Congolese-French cooperation will be featured during the discussions between the head of state and the French authorities. [Text] [AB271411 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 27 Oct 79 AB]

CONGOLESE LABOR PARTY MEETING SET--An act bearing No. 0097 and signed by the Chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party, President of the Republic, Head of State and Chairman of the Council of Ministers was published this morning in the capital. It confirms that the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party has been summoned to an ordinary session to be held on Wednesday, 7 November 1979. [Text] [AB271414 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 27 Oct 79 AB]

ARMY 'PURGES' 23 OFFICERS--Comrade Denis Sassou-N'Guepresso this morning signed a decree purging some officers from the Popular National Army. In fact, on the proposal of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party and with the approval of the Council of Ministers, the following officers have been expelled from the Popular National Army: [names of 23 officers indistinct]. Those concerned have been placed at the disposal of the public service for (?posting) into various services with the exception of services attached to the Ministries of Finance and Information, Posts and Telecommunications. [Text] [AB271425 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 27 Oct 79 AB]

CSO: 4400

AMERICAN PLANS TO INCREASE PRESENCE IN INDIAN OCEAN DENOUNCED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 20 Oct 79 p 2

[Text]

The government of the United States has lately voiced plans to increase its naval presence in the Indian Ocean. This provocative policy overtures of the Americans runs counter to the desire of the international community to reduce tension and promote global and regional stability.

The peoples of Africa, Asia, Latin America and peace-loving forces in general regard Washington's dangerous policy of militarism pertaining the Indian Ocean as posing a threat to the independence and security of the littoral states and others in the surrounding areas.

This policy of demonstration of military might is also designed to intimidate the progressive countries of the region and arrest the national liberation movement.

It is interesting to note that plans by Washington to enhance American military presence in the Indian Ocean came at a time when a special U.N. committee endorsed a General Assembly resolution on the "declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace."

In direct violation of that U.N. declaration, the U.S. administration recently announced its declared intention to go ahead with plans to step up military build-up in the Indian Ocean. This dangerous move is being met with strong denunciation on the part of many delegates to the 34th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Delegates from African, Asian and Latin American countries rightly observed that the pursuit of such policy by the American authorities would only lead to the development of tension in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf area, besides posing threat to independent coastal states.

It should not be forgotten that the Americans maintain a big military base in Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean, which

plays a big role in plans for the expansion of American military presence in the Middle East.

The base in Diego Garcia is said to be rapidly turning into the pivot of U.S. military infrastructure, which also includes military bases in the Middle East and Asian countries. Such bases point to threat of direct interference in the affairs of the countries of the region.

If we take U.S. military bases and installations elsewhere in the world, one thing comes to the mind immediately: these bases have been more than once used for the suppression of the anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples of Latin America. Didn't the Pentagon, for instance, make use of American military presence in the Panama Canal zone for backing the tyrannical former regime of Somoza in Nicaragua?

The expansion of U.S. military bases in various parts of the world is being carried out to the accompaniment of false allegations of mythical "Soviet" threat.

But as far as world progressive and peace-loving forces are concerned, there exists no threat of military danger from the camp of the world socialist system.

All attempts by the forces of world imperialism and reaction to mislead international public opinion about alleged threat from other quarters are but futile.

It still remains imperialism and other reactionary forces which continue to sow seeds of conflict and crisis situations in the world. The latest announcement by the Americans to increase their military presence in the Indian Ocean represents yet another concrete proof of the aggressive nature of imperialism. Who else but the most reactionary circles in the USA would agree with the proposition that arms build-up would help to prevent outbreak of hostilities?

The road to peace, we maintain, lies in the pursuit of the policy of detente, disarmament, respect for national independence and sovereignty and non-interference in the affairs of other countries. In that spirit, the U.S. administration is duty-bound to respect U.N. resolutions like the one declaring the Indian Ocean a zone of peace.

PMAC PENALIZES ENDALE TESSEMA, TAMRAT FEREDE

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 17 Oct 79 pp 1, 4

[Text] ADDIS ABABA (ENA) — A special spokesman for the Provisional Military Administrative Council yesterday announced that the Revolutionary Government has severely reprimanded and penalized two former PMAC Standing Committee members who had earlier shown lapse in their communist discharge of duty.

The two former PMAC Standing Committee members concerned are Comrade Lt. Col. Endale Tassema and Comrade Capt. Tamrat Ferede. The PMAC spokesman said that in accordance with the decision of the Revolutionary Government, Comrade Col. Endale has been removed from membership of the Standing Committee

and vice-chairmanship of the National Revolutionary Development Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council and will be suspended from PMAC membership for a year. Comrade Capt. Tamrat Ferede has been likewise removed from membership of the Standing Committee and from his responsibilities in the Central Planning Supreme Council and will be suspended from PMAC membership for four months.

In announcing the Revolutionary Government's decision, the special spokesman recalled that following the declaration by Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam of the Economic and Cultural Campaign on the Fourth Anniversary of the revolution, the PMAC Chairman had appointed Comrades Col. Endale and Capt. Tamrat to serve, in addition to their other duties, as vice-chairman of the National Revolutionary Development Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council and head of the Political and Propaganda Department of the Council, respectively.

The PMAC spokesman credited the two comrades with having rendered, from the very upsurge of the popular revolution, a dedicated and honest service to the revolution and the broad masses and with having led alongside the other PMAC comrades the popular upsurge along its tortuous and difficult path.

The spokesman added that Comrade Lt. Col. Endale and Capt. Tamrat also played a pivotal role in making the first phase of the development campaign a success by closely working with other revolutionaries and the working class.

Due to misunderstandings and petty individual differences created between them recently, the spokesman went on, the two comrades neglected their responsibilities and created a controversy lacking in communist discipline on the opening day of the meeting of the Congress of the National Revolutionary Development Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council.

The PMAC spokesman listed two reasons as being the immediate cause of the incident:-

- a) Comrade Capt. Tamrat took upon himself to deliver a speech which he had privately prepared by ignoring the directives of the Council's Executive Committee, the principle of democratic centralism and the leadership of the council vice-chairman, and
- b) The lack of effective leadership shown by Comrade Col. Endale in not taking immediate steps against such lapses of discipline in accordance with the directives of the Council's Executive Committee but that instead he allowed a controversy to be created after permitting Comrade Capt. Tamrat to take the platform and deliver his speech.

In announcing the PMAC's decisions on the two comrades, the spokesman also said the Revolutionary Government yesterday appointed Comrade Lt. Col. Hadi Tella, formerly Standing Committee Member in charge of defence matters, as Vice-Chairman of the National Revolutionary Development Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council.

CSO: 4420

ETHIOPIA

CUBAN TRADE DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS, VISITS CORPORATIONS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 21 Oct 79 p 8

[Text] Addis Ababa (EH)—The visiting Cuban trade delegation, led by Comrade Oscar Marrelo Rodriguez, Vice-Minister of Domestic Trade of the Republic of Cuba had more talks with Ethiopian counterparts and inspected various facilities and working systems of three commercial corporations here.

A release by the Ministry of Domestic Trade disclosed that the Cuban comrades had fruitful talks Wednesday with officials of the Agricultural Marketing Corporation (AMC). At the end of the discussions, members of the Cuban trade delegation expressed belief that they were able to share valuable experience with the management of the corporation and assured the general manager, Col. Kebede Zemedhun that they will do everything in their power to improve the operation of the AMC.

On Thursday, the release added, the Cuban delegation visited the Ethiopian Domestic Distribution Corporation (EDDC) where they were given briefings on the organizational set up of the corporation. Later, the guests inspected the facilities of the EDDC as well as received detailed briefings on the overall distribution of essential commodities to the broad masses through EDDC's network of branches across the country.

The release stated that the talks centred on distribution mechanism and problems, finance and accounts, planning, warehousing, marketing, manpower development, administrative methods and other relevant topics.

The release further noted that on Friday members of the Cuban trade delegation toured the Ethiopian Retail Trade Corporation (ERTC) where they were briefed on the activities of the organization by Ato Betru Gebre Egziabher, general manager. The Cuban comrades expressed deep impression about the set up and overall activities of the ERTC. On the same day, the guests visited grain silos and storages, the Ethiopian Food Processing Enterprise, as well as other retail shops, the release by the Ministry of Domestic Trade further stated.

CSO: 4420

ETHIOPIA

SOVIET CULTURAL TEAM MEETS WITH MAYOR OF ADDIS ABABA

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 21 Oct 79 p 3

[Text] Addis Ababa (ENA)--Members of the cultural team from the Republics of Russia and Moldavia, who are here to take part in the celebrations of the "Soviet Days in Ethiopia" yesterday morning met with Dr. Alemu Abebe, Mayor of the City and Chairman of the City Council, and with other City Council members with whom they exchanged views.

Sepaking on the occasion, Comrade Dr. Alemu said, he was confident members of the artistic team have, through their tours of the country, been able to witness the struggle waged by the Ethiopian broad masses, during the last five years. He stressed the importance of such cultural visits and hoped that there would be more of them in the future as well.

Gratitude for Hospitality

The leader of the visiting Soviet artistic and cultural delegation, Comrade Ivan Kotyatsky, expressed gratitude for the hospitality accorded the group, and assured the mayor that during their stay in Ethiopia they have the opportunity to study closely the progress of the Ethiopian Revolution. He lauded the revolutionary activities in every sphere of endeavour and particularly spoke in appreciation about the developments taking place within the kebeles. The leader of the delegation noted the education being provided to children in kebele kindergartens.

After having noted the efforts of kebele office-bearers to advance the revolutionary process, the leader of the visiting delegation said that the members would do everything possible to acquaint the Soviet people with the political, social and economic changes in Ethiopia when they return to their country.

Comrade Kotyatsky affirmed that the Soviet people would continue to support the Ethiopian Revolution.

Later Comrade Kotyatsky presented a souvenir depicting the culture of the Moldavian Republic to Comrade Dr. Alemu Abebe. The Mayor thanked Comrade Kotyatsky for the donation on behalf of the members of the City Council and on his own behalf.

CSO: 4420

GDR OFFICIAL LAUDS RESULTS OF DEVELOPMENT CAMPAIGN

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 21 Oct 79 p 8

[Text] ADDIS ABABA (EH) — "During my brief stay in Revolutionary Ethiopia I have been deeply impressed by the satisfactory achievements scored during the first phase of the National Revolutionary Development Campaign."

The foregoing remark was made by Comrade Dr. Wolfgang Stamm, Deputy Minister for General Engineering, Agricultural Machine and Vehicle Construction of the German Democratic Republic (GDR) who is currently here on a working visit, in an interview with *newswatch* yesterday.

The Deputy Minister expressed his confidence that the GDR, which has been actively extending assistance to bolster the efforts and help ensure the success of the campaign, would all the more step up its co-operation for a further victory not only in the economic field but also in the all-round development strivings of Socialist Ethiopia.

The distinguished GDR official expressed satisfaction at the progress attained in the expansion of state farms

in Ethiopia, and observes that he has been able to collect relevant experience that may help to the production of technical and machinery in GDR that would suit the specific conditions of our country. He also stated that there exists wide avenues of co-operation in this field between Ethiopia and the German Democratic Republic.

Speaking of the significance of technical co-operation between the two countries, Comrade Dr. Stamm expressed his optimism that the recent inauguration of the IFA-Service-Workshop and the successive and concurrent training of Ethiopian technicians, drivers and mechanics here and in the GDR will have a positive and accelerating impact on the progress of the Ethiopian economy.

The solid relations and co-operation that exist between the two fraternal peoples emanate from the fundamental objective of building socialism that both the GDR and Socialist Ethiopia are adhering to, he noted. He hastened to add that this close bond of unseverable link between the two comradely states got added momentum and concrete expression as a result of Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam's visit to the GDR last year and the consequent agreements on co-operation reached then.

CSO: 4420

## GIFT TRACTORS FROM GDR ARRIVE AT ASSAB

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPLAN HERALD in English 17 Oct 79 pp 5, 6

[Text] ASSAB (ENA) — The Ministry of State Farms of Socialist Ethiopia Monday received solidarity gift of 200 farm tractors from the people, party and Government of the German Democratic Republic (GDR) to help expedite the implementation of the development campaign.

The extremely valuable donation was made to Ato Haile Shewi, Minister of State Farms, by Comrade Dietrich Klinkert, Ambassador of the GDR to Socialist Ethiopia, at a special ceremony held here early Monday afternoon. Ato Haile and Ambassador Klinkert arrived here by a special flight earlier in the morning accompanied by Comrade Dr. Wolfgang Stamm, GDR Deputy Minister of General Engineering, Agriculture and Machine and Vehicle Construction and other officials.

The party was welcomed at Assab airport by Comrade Mohammed Ahmed Sheriem, Deputy Administrator of Assab administration and Colonel

Tilakun Argew, Commander of the First Directorate of the Second Brigade of the Central Sector Command, and a group of GDR technicians here to familiarize Ethiopians with the use of the tractors.

### Promising Harvest

Comrade Ambassador Klinkert said when handing over the gifts that their delivery has been timed so as to be "thrown into the development campaign, which is designed to bring home a much promising harvest as a result of the tremendous efforts undertaken during the first year of the campaign". He said, the consignment will join "an already impressive" array of agricultural machinery, tractors and harvesting combines deployed on Ethiopian state farms.

Noting that the 200 tractors are a gift of the working people of the GDR and were dispatched as "an expression of solidarity with their Ethiopian class brothers", the GDR Ambassador expressed the hope that they will contribute to the efforts of the Ethiopian

peasantry who "liberated themselves five years ago from the feudo-bourgeois yoke".

Comrade Ambassador Klinkert reviewed the momentous economic triumphs of the GDR following its emergence from the ruins of the Second World War. When the people of the newly-founded state began building socialism, it was pointed out, they had "nearly no tractors at all", adding "our heritage from German fascism and imperialism was a war devastated country, bombed cities and villages and a demolished backward agriculture".

The GDR Ambassador said that today on the 30th anniversary of its existence, the GDR is a flourishing socialist state one of the basic principles of which is solidarity with the anti-imperialist struggle of peoples for national and social liberation.

He paid tribute to the support given by the Soviet Union, during the GDR's early years of reconstruction and said such solidarity with newly-emergent socialist and progressive countries today remains a cornerstone of the GDR's foreign policy.

### Noteable Successes

Comrade Ambassador Klinkert described the transition from small private farming to large-scale co-operatives in the GDR as one of the more notable successes in the agricultural sector. He noted that a peasant

produced food enough for nine people in 1949 compared to 35 today, adding: "The new realities of farming life have led to an enormous upswing in education and culture".

The Comrade Ambassador noted that the people of the GDR follow with great interest the development of agriculture in Socialist Ethiopia and that there are many similarities of the situations in the two countries during the initial stages. "We are as proud as you are of the stage the state farms reached under the National Revolutionary Development Campaign", he stated. "We know that this is a real "Green Revolution" for the building up of a new socialist society".

Comrade Ambassador Klinkert concluded by pointing out that Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam had proposed during his state visit to the GDR last year that part of the GDR's offered solidarity assistance to Socialist Ethiopia be in the form of farm tractors. The 200 tractors donated Monday, he said, symbolize "the deep friendship and the excellent relations between both our people and states".

Acknowledging the grateful receipt of the tractors, Ato Hailu Shawl noted that the GDR's solidarity with Socialist Ethiopia did not begin with the delivery of Monday's consignment but rather that it dated to the very beginning of the Popular Revolution when the country's very survival as a nation was at stake.

## On Side of Revolution

The broad Ethiopian masses feel particularly indebted to the people, party and government of the GDR in the remembrance that the latter were firmly on the side of the Revolution when the Revolution did not have so many friends and even its future was put into question in some circles, the minister said.

Ato Hailu went on to point out that the aid and assistance provided to this country in the military effort, during the critical first years of the revolution is now forthcoming in the form of material support in answer to the demands of the development campaign.

Ato Hailu said, the delivery of the 200 tractors consignment was a clear manifestation of socialist internationalism and solidarity. He assured the GDR Ambassador and through him the people, party and government of the GDR of Ethiopia's resolve to make maximum use of the tractors and any other aid and assistance provided to the broad Ethiopian masses.

A brief demonstration show of the tractors was later made at the "Key Bahr Mesk" in Higher One kebele of the port city. From here the machines will be ferried inland where they will be deployed on state farms, mostly in Bale and Arsi regions.

The Ethiopian and GDR officials later toured the harbour area and, following a luncheon reception given in their honour by the Agricultural Engineering Corporation, flew back to Addis the same day.

CSO: 4420

## CHURCH DENOUNCES STATEMENT BY EGYPTIAN CHURCH ON MONASTERY

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 16 Oct 79 p 4

[Text] ADDIS ABABA (ENA) — The Ethiopian Orthodox Church yesterday strongly opposed a statement recently made by the Egyptian Orthodox Church in connection with Deir Sultan, the Ethiopian Monastery in Jerusalem.

The statement refers to the assertion of the Patriarch of the Orthodox Church of Egypt, Pope Shenouda, as quoted by the Egyptian newspaper *Al Akbar* in its issue of Sept. 18, 1979.

The Patriarch of the Egyptian Orthodox Church was reported to have declared that members of the Egyptian church would not be allowed to go to Jerusalem on pilgrimage so long as Deir Sultan remains in the hands of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church and is not transferred to the church in Egypt.

Expressing disapproval of the statement, His Holiness Abune Tekle-Haimanot, Patriarch of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church, said that Christians go on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem to express their love for Christ. The fact that Deir Sultan is the property of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church is borne out by history and other evidences, said His Holiness Abune Tekle-Haimanot.

His Holiness the Patriarch noted that the Egyptian paper had reported that Dr. Abune Basilios, a bishop in the Egyptian Orthodox Church, had held talks with the Egyptian Minister of state for Foreign Affairs concerning the Deir Sultan Monastery. The bishop is reported to have told the Egyptian foreign ministry official that Ethiopian monks had taken the monastery from Israeli authorities when Israel occupied Jerusalem in the 1967 war, and that ever since then the two churches had been arguing over the ownership of the monastery. The publication, which distorts the reality, serves no purpose other than impairing the long-standing and good relations between the two churches, it was noted.

His Holiness the Patriarch of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church said that Deir Sultan had been the property of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church for long and that it is absolutely wrong and improper to say that it was appropriated by the Ethiopian Church after the 1967 war.

His Holiness Abune Tekle-Haimanot stated that the leaders of the Egyptian Orthodox Church knew fully well that the matter had been settled

in the past once and for all through jurisdiction when the two sides presented their evidence to the then authorities of Jerusalem.

Let alone relinquishing Dier Sultan, the Ethiopian Orthodox Church would like the world to know that it continues to use all available evidence to establish through legal means its rights over other possessions that were improperly taken away from her, said his Holiness Abune Tekle-Haimanot.

CSO: 4420

ETHIOPIA

DELEGATIONS RETURN FROM VISITS ABROAD

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 19 Oct 79 pp 1, 5

[Text] Addis Ababa (ENA)--The leader of an Ethiopian delegation that returned from Moscow yesterday after a two-week stay declared that its visit to the Soviet Union was fruitful and successful.

The leader of the delegation, Comrade Tadesse Gebre-Egziebber, Director of the Yekatit '66 Political School, said he and the comrades with him were able to visit different organs of the communist party and political institutions run by the government and mass organizations in and around the Soviet capital. He told a press conference that the visit was hosted by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The director of the Yekatit '66 Political School noted that besides Moscow, the delegation also visited the city of Minsk, capital of the Byelo-Russian Soviet Socialist Republic, where it had been able to visit interesting places and exchange ideas with the responsible authorities. He described the two-week working visit to the Soviet Union as rewarding experiences, since members of the delegation have been able to learn a lot through seeing and talking to different party, government and mass organization officials.

System of Operation

Comrade Tadesse said members of the delegation had the opportunity to enlighten their hosts about the progress of the Ethiopian Revolution. Comrade Tadesse spoke with admiration of the wide-spread network of political education existing in the Soviet Union and its co-ordinated system of operation. He pointed out that the experience gained, during the visit will be helpful in developing the workings of the fledging Yekatit '66 Political School.

According to Comrade Tadesse this was the first delegation from the Yekatit '66 Political School to visit the Soviet Union and that he has been able during this time to select materials useful for the work of the institution.

The delegation leader spoke of the deep friendly relations existing between the Soviet Union and Ethiopia and added that the delegation's visit will make further contributions to the already deepening links between the two countries.

Special emphasis was given to the Minsk visit, the capital of Byelorussia, the city that had suffered total destruction in World War Two and had lost a major portion of its inhabitants. Comrade Tadesse described Byelorussia as one of the most industrialized republics of the USSR.

Comrade Tadesse referred to the city of Minsk as most beautiful after it has been wholly reconstructed by the fraternal assistance extended by the entire people of the USSR. He said, for that reason the city of Minsk is a show piece of architectural designs from all parts of the Soviet Union.

The Political School Director extended his thanks to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the government and mass organizations for the warm and fraternal welcome accorded the delegation. He said, this was again an expression of the deep esteem they have for the Ethiopian Revolution and the Ethiopian people.

#### Immense Success

Comrade Tadesse described the Soviet visit as an immense success and one that has helped gain them a rich experience that will be vital for improving the facilities and teaching system at the Political School. The director also dwelt on the progress made by the Yekatit '66 Political School and the improvements introduced in the teaching programme.

Besides Comrade Tadesse, the other members of the delegation were Comrade Ameba Dagnew, head of the Political Economy Department and teacher, Comrade Teshome Kebede, teacher, and Comrade Gezahegn Gebre, also a teacher in the Political School.

Meanwhile, the City Council delegation led by Comrade Dr. Alemu Abebe, the mayor of Addis Ababa, returned here yesterday morning after completing its tour of duty in Aden and Havana.

The delegation was welcomed at the Bole International Airport by members of the Standing Committee of the City Council and other officials of the municipality.

Comrade Dr Alemu, who was accompanied during the tour by Comrade Yohannes Hiruy, also a member of the Standing Committee of the City Council, spoke about the experiences gathered by the delegation during their visit to Aden, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and Havana, Cuba. The mayor described the study tours to the two countries as very fruitful.

CSO: 4420

ETHIOPIA

ASMARA NAVAL ACADEMY GRADUATES OFFICERS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 21 Oct 79 p 1

[Text] Asmara (ENA)--The Naval Academy based here graduated Friday 81 second class officers, who completed a 17-month training course.

The graduation ceremony was presided over by Comrade Col. Seyoum Makonnen, a representative of the National Revolutionary Operations Command. Present on the occasion were Brig. General Lemessa Bedane, chief of police in Eritrea administrative region, force commanders, senior officers, invited guests as well as relatives and friends of the graduating cadets.

In a speech delivered after handing out the certificates, Comrade Col. Seyoum related the frantic attempts made by reactionary Arab ruling cliques to Arabize the Red Sea and the conspiracy they had been carrying on against Revolutionary Ethiopia. Comrade Col. Seyoum referred to the heavy sacrifices paid and still being paid in the fight against traitorous secessionists, who acting on behalf of the reactionary Arab regimes, are making vain attempts to dismantle Ethiopia's Northern region in return for petro-dollar gifts. He declared that Eritrea shall never be separated from the Motherland and that Ethiopia's access to the Red Sea will remain intact.

Comrade Col. Seyoum paid tribute to the heroic deeds and sacrifices paid by members of the graduating class in the field of battle against secessionist bandits. He called on the graduates to make unreserved efforts in building and strengthening the nation's naval power.

Speeches were also delivered by Comrade Yosef Haile-Yesus, Commandant of the centre and Comrade Petty Officer Ketema Bitew, in charge of political affairs at the Naval Academy in Asmara.

CSO: 4420

RAWLINGS' PRESENCE A HINDRANCE TO LIMANN GOVERNMENT

London WEST AFRICA in English 22 Oct 79 pp 1925, 1926

[Excerpts] After three weeks of civilian rule the painful signs of Ghana's economic crisis are still there to remind everyone that there is a long way to go before the suffering is over. Last week the petrol shortage was more severe than ever, and diesel was also insufficient so that lorries joined the queues, which were already longer and less disciplined than when "Rawlings was there," as people put it. Bread was also in short supply and there are complaints that the loaves are smaller. At the same time there is hope that once the civilian government gets moving things will change.

These first few days of the new government have been marred by a confrontation between the military and the police. Two soldiers were detained by police at Sekondi-Takoradi. The next day troops arrived and fired warning shots while two jets circled overhead. The police who went out on strike there and in Accra have been persuaded to return to duty until the problem can be sorted out. While many people wagged their heads at this evidence of military indiscipline, others said the problem stemmed from the residue of resentment felt by the police during the AFRC rule when they had been the objects of "action" and investigation for corruption.

One of the issues which is causing concern for some in Accra is "the problem of Rawlings." The serious question which is asked is how can President Limann establish himself as leader with Flight-Lt. Rawlings around "stealing the show." On the day of the handover, for example, Flight-Lt. Rawlings left before President Limann had finished inspecting his first Guard of Honour. Although the television cameras were circumspectly focused on the President they could not avoid showing people rushing away to get a glimpse of the Flight-Lt. as he moved away.

The football match between Ghana and Guinea was another occasion where both men appeared. Flight-Lt. Rawlings was mobbed by spectators. He came with an armed guard and went out on the field to shake hands with players as though he were still Head of State.

Several "solutions" to the Rawlings problem have been fielded: retirement, a course abroad, an ambassadorial position somewhere, a seat on the Council of State, and advisory body. I asked Flight-Lt. Rawlings what he thought about these suggestions and he replied that he was not going anywhere. He was determined to show by example that he was willing to step down and take a different direction. No one, he said, would believe that he simply wanted to go back. It was the old problem: "Ghanaians always think that someone who has been high must remain there." He wanted only to be of service to "use what we have accomplished in the country."

He was less equivocal about the possibility of an advisory role in the Council of State, although he made it clear that he was not going to associate himself with a government of the old style which was not serving the interests of the people. About discipline in the military, he said, "It's returning and very fast too; it takes some time to relax after flexing your muscles, but discipline is coming back quickly. This time men will respect their officers because they deserve it. This time discipline will be based on authority not power. We will set an example and other African countries will follow us."

Concerning the practical use of the resources and skills of the military in the service of the country, he said, "We did not have time. We had the idea of doing several things. You have seen all the agricultural equipment lying about the country. We wanted to bring these to our maintenance yard and repair them and salvage all kinds of small spares. We can build road bridges, but there was not time before we left. The initiative is now up to the new government." He intimated that the Ministry of Agriculture and President Limann would have to make such a plan.

Burma Camp is still a scene of activity. Students returning from volunteer work in remote rural areas were there; others who were close to the AFRC during the summer were also around. Flight-Lt. Rawlings is generally referred to as "Chairman" and one gets the distinct feeling that among the majority of Accra's population Dr. Limann is President by grace of Jerry Rawlings. Flight-Lt. Rawlings expresses his own view of the new government: "Unless I am quite mistaken Limann himself is o.k." But with reference to the rest of the party he shrugged with an air of suspended judgment. "We'll see."

Not everyone in Accra is so gracious. Complaints are heard that Dr. Limann is not yet showing himself strong enough to control his party and doubts are expressed over his ability to do so in the future.

What does the "Rawlings problem" involve? His style of leadership strove to identify with the sufferings of the majority and rejected the values of the elite by action, speech and manner; his morality (overly simplistic some might think) focused on greed, dishonesty and lack of personal responsibility at all levels of society. This has general appeal even among the many who themselves had been surviving through kalabule.

It is difficult to assess the legacy of the months of AFRC rule. What is painfully evident is that President Limann's government will have to be seen to be measuring up to a standard of morality which will continue to inspire the populace to maintain their courageous response to Nigeria's embargo: "Keep your oil, we will walk."

CSO: 4420

## FOREIGN MINISTER CHINEBUAH ON FUTURE POLICIES

London WEST AFRICA in English 29 Oct 79 p 1980

[Text] An interesting fact about the new Ghanaian Foreign Minister, Dr. I. K. Chinebuah, is that he was once the headmaster of Jerry Rawlings. This was at Achimota, where he was headmaster from October, 1963, to August, 1965. Captain Boakye Djan was another of his pupils.

Dr. Chinebuah was passing through London last week and in an interview he denied that there was a "Rawlings problem" facing the Limann Government. He emphasised that the present administration had worked most harmoniously with AFRC in a joint commission which planned the details of the transition. However, he did add: "Some members of the AFRC have been offered opportunities for further study in Britain, the US, Canada, Australia and Italy; as a former headmaster of Flight-Lt. Rawlings I would not be surprised if he availed himself of the opportunity for further studies."

Before his government appointment, Dr. Chinebuah was Dean of the Faculty of Arts at the University of Ghana, Legon. He is a highly qualified man in Linguistics and Phonetics. He has previous experience of government in the last years of the Nkrumah regime, being Minister of Information in the Cabinet and then Minister of Pre-University Education outside the Cabinet. (He also had the educational experience of several months of detention immediately after the 1966 coup.)

He was not at school at Achimota but at Mfantisipim, in Cape Coast--"a much better school", he said provocatively at his press conference. But he added swiftly that he had become converted to the great virtues of Achimota. "I came, I saw, I was conquered," he said.

Dr. Chinebuah is a very diplomatic man, which is a good qualification for a Foreign Minister. In answers to a series of questions addressed to him by WEST AFRICA he was carefully uncontroversial.

Asked about relations with Nigeria after the interruption of oil supplies, Dr. Chinebuah said they were very friendly--"at their best". He mentioned that a delegation had gone to Nigeria after the June 4 revolution and that the two countries had sent representatives to their respective celebrations

for the handing back of power to the civilians. He insisted that the Ghana authorities believed that the oil supply had been stopped because of a "technical fault"--as the Nigerians claim--and that this had now been rectified and the crude oil was flowing again. They had received some oil from Libya and Algeria and were negotiating to have other sources to supplement the Nigerian supply on a permanent basis. But their policy was to conserve and deepen friendly relations with Nigeria.

How serious was the stopping of credit to Ghana by overseas suppliers and banks?

Like most nations, Ghana has had its economic problems, said Dr. Chinebuah. But the economy was basically buoyant and had the capacity to bounce back. "I am quite convinced that we take advantage of the present high price of cocoa, or gold, and of other products like timber, we can generate enough foreign exchange to see us through our temporary difficulties. While in Washington before coming to London he had talks with the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund; in London at the Foreign Office he had met Sir Ian Gilmour and Mr. Richard Luce. "It is my impression that Ghana has a large fund of goodwill and it is the policy of the present government to enhance this confidence in Ghana and to use it to great advantage." A World Bank team was due to visit Ghana this week, and later in November the IMF would pay a visit.

The Parliament of Ghana had moved immediately to rejoin the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, and delegates were visiting Canada and the US, and would later come on to Britain.

The Foreign Minister said the civilian government would continue the house-cleaning exercise begun by the AFRC. However, much was achieved at the point of a gun--"a facility that a civilian government does not possess". They would use different methods. He said that under the transitional agreement the present government could not touch the sentences handed down by People's Courts during the AFRC rule, and they were determined to respect this agreement.

Turning to foreign policy, Dr. Chinebuah recalled that Kwame Nkrumah had said 22 years ago that the independence of Ghana was meaningless unless it was accompanied by the liberation--"and unity", in one version--of the rest of Africa. The PNP was the natural successor to Nkrumah's CPP. "Unity" was perhaps no longer a dream but the government was certainly committed to support all liberation struggles in Africa in accordance with the principles of the OAU.

A message from President Limann had been delivered to Mrs. Thatcher, but the foreign Minister was not in a position to reveal what it said. However, he said that his view was that the British Government should be congratulated on the speed with which it had convened a conference in accordance with the Lusaka consensus. However, he felt it right to emphasise that the basis for independence had to be the involvement of all the people at the conference and that agreement on the transitional arrangements hung together with agreement on a constitution.

## VIGILANTE COMMITTEES CONTINUED EXISTENCE UNDER FIRE

London WEST AFRICA in English 29 Oct 79 p 1975

[Excerpts] THE DILEMMA facing President Limann of Ghana is this: on the one hand he wishes the nation-wide campaign against corruption started by the Armed Forces Revolutionary Committee to continue, and on the other it is necessary that the rule of law be re-established and the rights of Ghanaian citizens restored. In his broadcast to the nation last week, the President came out strongly in favour of the vigilante committees which have been set up in several places to fight against kalabule and which have been strongly criticised on human rights grounds by some opposition groups. He recognised that their existence did pose certain dangers by saying: "In order to ensure that such committees do not overstep their lawful powers of authority, the Government is considering a programme of education through the mass media and by other means to make the public and members of such committees aware of their duty or of their lawful powers and limits." He suggested a registry of vigilante committees.

The President impugned the motives of those who might criticise the vigilante committees "in the hallowed name of liberties of the individual". He said, "Those who want to preach about legal forms should avoid any hidden motive to aid and abet evil-doing." However, it is possible, while agreeing that the evils of kalabule and corruption must be stamped out, to voice concern about the possibility that such vigilante committees might in practice overstep their tasks of detecting crime and leaving its punishment to the appropriate law enforcement agencies and the courts. The President certainly did well to emphasise that membership of vigilante committees is not to be confined to the People's National Party. It would be a great tragedy if motives other than the combating of crime — if political or ethnic considerations, for instance — became involved with these committees.

That vigilante committees should be thought necessary is a measure of ineffectiveness of the Ghana police. It is also (it must be hoped) a temporary problem. The fight against kalabule will go on but vigilante committees should become less and less necessary. In the meantime the important problems concern increasing the prosperity available in Ghana and ensuring the fairness with which it is divided.

NEWSMEN ASSOCIATION EXPRESSES CONCERN ABOUT PRESS FREEDOM

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 16 Oct 79 p 8

[Article by Kojo Sam]

[Text] Ghanaian journalists have resolved to uphold the freedom of the press as very essential for the preservation and defense of the rights and liberties of the ordinary citizen.

They will, to this end, continue to deplore any form of interference in the work of the mass media from any quarter.

In a communique issued in Accra yesterday at the end of a three-day national delegates congress of the Ghana Journalists Association, the journalists viewed with concern the irregular mode of appointing and removing editors, with particular reference to the appointment and subsequent removal of Mr Richard Horsley and Mr J. K. Addo-Tsum, as Supervising Editor and Editor, respectively, of the "Daily Graphic."

The delegates appointed a five-member committee to work out the modalities of the association's Press Council to consider complaints against members of the association, collate ideas on the proposed Press Commission and draw up a code of ethics for the guidance of members.

To meet the aspirations of members and the exigencies of the times, a new constitution was adopted.

The delegates noted with gratitude assurances from the new Minister of Information. Presidential Affairs and Special Duties, Dr J Mabila on press freedom, improved conditions of service and non-interference in the professional duties of journalists.

CSO: 4420

INFORMATION MINISTRY GRANTS PRESS FREEDOM

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 17 Oct 79 pp 1, 3

[Text] The issue of directives and guidelines to the press by the Ministry of Information will no more operate, Dr J.S. Nabilia, Minister of Information and Presidential Affairs, stressed yesterday.

The Minister made the point when conferring with heads of the mass media and representatives of the bodies to serve on the proposed Press Commission.

Dr Nabilia said under the new constitution the state-owned press was to operate under a Press Commission and that there would be no interference from anybody or Government.

He observed that under previous regimes, it was possible for the Minister to invite the management and editors to discuss the presentation of government policies in the press, radio and television and even to issue directives or guidelines to them, adding "under the Third Republic this system cannot operate, certainly not officially."

Dr Nabilia assured the meeting of his Ministry's support in any constructive steps and advice they would give the People's National Party (PNP) government under President Hilla Limann in the setting up of the Press Commission.

He reiterated that the main rationale for the establishment of the Press Commission was to give the press the necessary independence and protection under the constitution to enable it to perform its functions as the watch-dog of the peoples' liberties against encroachment by Government and its agencies.

Dr Nabilia declared: "Without a free and courageous press, abuse of power, arbitrary and corrupt practices, incompetence and wasteful administrative procedures are likely to go unnoticed and hence unchecked."

He said although the Commission would be independent of the government, it would be provided with adequate financial subvention by way of a charge on the consolidated fund.

Dr Nabila recounted the functions of the Commission and said admittedly it would wield considerable influence and power. "It is a novelty in Ghana."

He emphasized that one of the principal functions of the Commission would be to ensure the development of an independent, powerful and responsible press which was essential for true democracy.

CSO: 4420

## SECOND QUARTER ALLOCATIONS TO MINISTRIES DETAILED

London WEST AFRICA in English 22 Oct 79 p 1965

[ Text ]

**£681m. allocated to ministries**

Some £681m. has been allocated by the government for ministerial needs in the second quarter of the current financial year, pending Parliament's approval of its first budget. A directive from the Ministry of Finance said the money should be disbursed on a *pro-rata* basis, ensuring that no ministry exceeds its expenditure ceiling without prior authority. The allocations are as follows:

Agriculture	£40,194,000
Cocoa affairs	£49,492,000
Lands and natural resources	£5,637,450
Trade and tourism	£2,840,250
Industries	£878,850
Fuel and power	£77,700
Works and housing	£35,841,750
Transport and communications	£15,670,000
Education and culture	£157,951,500
Health	£71,085,000
Labour and social welfare	£8,488,200

Consumer affairs and co-operatives	£796,950
Internal affairs	£35,507,850
Local government	£24,377,850
General administration	£70,583,100
Information	£12,065,550
Justice	£3,771,600
Foreign affairs	£14,256,900
Fiscal administration	£86,330,400
Economic planning	£9,345,000
Defence	£31,500,000
Sports	£2,128,350
Non-ministerial departments	£2,178,750

Only fiscal administration was granted any allocation on capital expenditure. For the first and second quarters of the year it was awarded £300m.

CSO: 4420

AFRC STATEMENT ON RELEASE OF PREVIOUSLY SENTENCED MILITARY

London WEST AFRICA in English 22 Oct 79 p 1967

[Text]

The AFRC in a statement explained the release of three men sentenced by its Special Court: Colonel Kwame Baah, a former member of the defunct National Redemption Council and one-time Franga Commissioner; the Reverend Colonel K. A. Quarshie, former Commissioner for Trade and Tourism; and Lt. Col. Abduls Ibrahim, former Commissioner for Land and Natural Resources.

Col. Baah, the statement said, was freed after the AFRC had carefully taken into consideration that while in office he had resisted all temptations to amass wealth and did not acquire any valuable property; out of office he had exploited his former contacts to amass wealth. For this reason, said the statement, his assets were forfeited in spite of his release from custody.

The Rev. Col. Quarshie, said the statement, had conducted himself with integrity whilst he was Commissioner for Trade and Tourism. Large sums of bribe money, it said, were from time to time left for him at his house and office by anonymous persons seeking favours but he resisted the powerful temptations of his delicate office and promptly handed over these moneys to various charitable organisations.

His conviction by the People's Court, it said, had nothing to do with corruption, but rather with his ineffectiveness in office, with the consequent loss to the economy from the negligent control of his Ministry as a Commissioner.

Colonel Ibrahim, said the statement, also showed resistance to the corrupting influences of his Ministry and did not acquire property while in office. It said that when Ghana was reduced to barely one week's supply of oil, the AFRC released him from custody and sent him, as a recent Commissioner for Fuel and Power, to Algeria to negotiate for oil supplies to Ghana. The statement noted that after the oil negotiations, Col. Ibrahim, who, it said, could easily have escaped in freedom, nevertheless returned faithfully to Ghana and reported back to the AFRC.

However, the statement said that while he was Commissioner for Lands and Natural Resources, Col. Ibrahim had permitted the practice of indiscriminate building on reserved government lands thereby causing general environmental nuisance; and so his assets were similarly confiscated and would remain so.

CSO: 442.1

LIST OF OFFICIALS OBLIGATED TO DECLARE ASSETS

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 19 Oct 79 pp 1, 3

[Article by K. Cab-Addae]

[Text] The Speaker of the National Assembly, Mr Justice Griffiths-Randolph, yesterday assured the nation that Members of Parliament and all other affected public servants will definitely declare their assets within the three-month deadline set by the Constitution. Mr Justice Griffiths-Randolph told the 'Times' in an interview at Parliament House that as early as October 16, he had requested the Clerk of Parliament to write to the Auditor-General for the necessary forms. The Speaker said the Auditor-General replied on the same day that an order had been placed with the Ghana Publishing Corporation for the forms and it was hoped everything would be ready for completion before the deadline for the declaration of assets. He said that initially, a request for 500 copies of the forms was made but observed that more forms would be needed to deal with all categories of public servants who have to declare their assets. Under Article 205 (1) of the Constitution public servants who are required to declare their assets are the President, Vice-President, Speaker, Deputy Speaker, Members of Parliament, Ministers of State and their deputies, the Chief Justice, Justices of the Superior Court of Judicature, the Ombudsman and all judicial officers. Others are Ambassadors, High Commissioners, Secretary to the Cabinet, Heads of ministries, government departments and their equivalents, members of the Audit Service of the rank of Principal Auditors and above, clerk to Parliament, members of the Ghana Police Service above the rank of Assistant Commissioner, members of the Ghana Armed Forces of the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and above and chairman and clerks of local government councils. The rest are Executive Chairmen, Managing Directors, General Managers and departmental heads of public corporations of companies in which the state has a controlling interest, Vice Chancellors, Registrars, bursars, Finance Officers, heads or directors of schools or institutes or universities, or heads or directors, assistant directors, bursars or finance officers of schools or institutions, financed out of public funds. Also to declare their assets are members or chairmen of commissions, other than commissions of inquiry established by or under the authority of this constitution and such office holders as Parliament may describe.

ASHANTI GOLDFIELDS MINERS GRIEVANCES, DISTURBANCES REPORTED

London WEST AFRICA in English 29 Oct 79 p 2010

[Text] Miners of Ashanti Goldfields Corporation at Obuasi have ended their two-week strike, and the mine's general manager said full production has resumed. While the GHANAIAN TIMES estimated the lost production at about \$6m., the PIONEER said about \$2m. a day had been lost. The government has appointed a committee to investigate miners' grievances.

The strike began in solidarity with some colleagues, now tuberculosis patients, whose monthly gratuities and allowances had been withdrawn by the mines management, reported the PIONEER. Although the allowances were restored the first day of the strike, the workers refused to go back to work, and among other things, smashed the windscreens of cars belonging to two doctors of the corporation's hospital and the chief accountant. Hospital doors and windows, about 70 louvres and 50 light bulbs were broken, and one ambulance and seven Land Rovers destroyed, reported the PIONEER. The miners insisted on the removal of the chief security officer before they returned to work. They accused the doctors of not giving them due attention for headaches and stomach troubles but responding only when they were hurt and bleeding profusely. They alleged that if two sick children of an employee reported to the hospital, only one would get treatment. The doctors were unavailable for comment.

The workers said management never came out with welfare policies. They said there were discrepancies between expatriate and Ghanaian staff senior officers. The mine general manager, Mr. Box, confirmed that workers had been demanding the removal of some members of the management but he declined to give reasons.

CSO: 4420

GHANA

BRIEFS

HOSPITAL WATER, ELECTRICITY SHORTAGES--Doctors and other medical staff at Sunyani Central Hospital are threatening to close the hospital because of prolonged shortages of water and electricity supplies, which have lasted for a month. The shortages have also affected the entire Sunyani district. The doctors say that lack of electricity has disrupted such vital units as X-ray, operating theatres, laboratories, blood bank, dental and vaccination clinics. The hospital recently bought two new generators, but could not put them into use because of the cost of the wiring and installation bill, amounting to ₦ 21,000. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 22 Oct 79 p 1965]

STRIKE TOTALS, LOSSES--The Labor Department at the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare recorded 12 industrial strikes during the first quarter of this year as compared with 13 in the previous quarter. According to the current issue of Labourscope, the Department's quarterly newsletter, 7,160 workers were involved in strikes in which 42-1/2 days were lost. Eleven main causes of strikes were identified. They included delay in overtime payments, disagreement over the interpretation of clauses in collective agreements, delays in payment of new salary/wages, demands for workclothes, and dispute over the effective date of implementing a 20 percent wage increase. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 22 Oct 79 p 1965]

NEW COINS STOLEN--The Bank of Ghana has admitted the loss of some of the new cedi and pesewa coins which came into circulation on October 15. A spokesman for the bank said in Accra that coins worth ₦ 2,746 were stolen out of two of the three ships discharging at Takoradi harbor. The total consignment was worth ₦ 80m. He said that 4,000 pieces of the 50 pesewa and 312 of the one cedi coins were stolen from one boat and 123 of the 50 pesewa pieces and 311 of the cedi coins were lost from the other boat. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 22 Oct 79 p 1966]

AGREEMENT WITH ISRAELI FIRM--The Ghana Water and Sewerage Corporation (GWSC) and Messrs. Tahal of Tel Aviv, Israel, in partnership with the Architectural and Engineering Services (AES) have signed an agreement to improve and expand water supply and sewerage of the Accra-Tema

metropolitan area up to the year 2010. Apart from finding the cause of the blocked water pipes from Kpong to Accra and Tema which caused severe shortages earlier in the year, the master plan for Accra's sewage, prepared by Tahal in association with Engineering Science Incorporated, USA, and submitted to GWSC in 1965, will also be revised. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 22 Oct 79 p 1966]

JUNE GOLD PRODUCTION UP--Gold production in June this year was 31,819,896 fine ounces. According to the commercial and industrial bulletin published in Accra, this showed an increase of 3,834,249 fine ounces over that produced in May which was 27,985,649 fine ounces. The cumulative figure for the calendar year is 178,254,361 fine ounces. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 22 Oct 79 p 1966]

PROBLEM OF IN ABSENTIA SENTENCES--One heritage of the Rawlings "revolution" in Ghana is that there are now almost 70 Ghanaians abroad who have been sentenced in absentia to long terms of imprisonment (one man to death) by People's Courts. It is difficult to believe that this can be a permanent arrangement. There have been some doubts expressed about the fairness of the People's Court procedures; the absence of an accused must have made a fair trial even less likely. It is a matter requiring the attention of President Limann's government. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 22 Oct 79 p 1920]

HANSEN NOMINATION REJECTED--The nomination of Mr Johnny Hansen for the Council of State has been rejected by the Appointments Committee of Parliament. According to news agency reports, the Committee gave no reasons but did say the rejection was "without prejudice to his holding other public office." Mr. Hansen was leader of the People's Revolutionary Party before he joined it to the People's National Party during the election campaign. Three other nominees for the Council of State withdrew their names after they had failed to give satisfactory answers about their business interests to the Appointments Committee. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 22 Oct 79 p 1965]

TEACHER DISTURBANCES--Police used tear-gas to disperse more than 500 teachers in Sekondi who were demonstrating against non-payment of leave-allowances by the government. The Ghana News Agency said nine were arrested during scuffles with the police, but were released later. The police said the teachers were demonstrating without permit, and a teachers' spokesman said the police had charged as the demonstrators prepared to march to the Regional Education Office in Sekondi. Non-payment of the leave allowances, which, the teachers said, were due last June, has been blamed on "financial encumberances." [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 22 Oct 79 p 1965]

**SHIPPING LINE STRIKE OVER**--Three separate strikes by the junior officers, and senior officers of the Black Star Line, and the Ghana Merchant Navy Officers Association, have ended. Mr. Harry Sawyerr, Minister of Transport and Communications, told GNA that he had met representatives of all three groups who had exposed their problems and demands for improved service conditions. Mr. Sawyerr then appealed for them to give the new government time to find solutions to their grievances. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 29 Oct 79 p 2011]

**BAD ROADS, ROTTING FOOD**--Large quantities of a variety of farm produce at Breniasi in the Volta Region are getting rotten on the farms owing to the deplorable condition of roads in the area which make evacuation almost impossible. Other crops, produced on a large scale at Breniasi which are going to waste, are yams, cocoyams, plantains, banana, avocado pear and cassava. Villagers in the area attribute the bad condition of the roads to heavy rainfall, and cite "collusion between government officials and road contractors, resulting in poor work and uncompleted projects," as one of the causes of the problem. In an urgent appeal, they called on the new civilian government to improve the road network in the area to boost the morale of the people to step up food production. They also appealed for the extension of medical services to the area where 'kwashiorkor' and river blindness are on the increase. Meanwhile, transport owners have also appealed to people in the area to stop cheating drivers whose vehicles get stuck on the muddy road. The transport owners claim that some villagers have been charging between ₦200 and ₦500 before pushing the trucks from the mud. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 13 Oct 79 p 8]

**TFP DISAPPROVAL**--The National Secretariat of the Third Force Party (TFP) has described as "unfortunate" the action by the dissolved Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC) in reviewing the sentences imposed on certain persons. It warned the present government not to attempt any more reviews. In a press statement issued in Sunyani yesterday, and signed by the general secretary, Mr Obeng Manu, the party said the review, which the Council described as a reaction to continuing appeals from both local and international sources, was as "shocking" as it was disturbing. The statement said by reviewing the sentences, the AFRC had vitiated all the good work it did when in office. [Text] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 18 Oct 79 p 1]

**COCOA MARKETING BOARD REORGANIZATION**--The dissolved Cocoa Marketing Board will be thoroughly reorganised to weed out all employees who contributed to the deterioration of the cocoa industry. Those found to be "square pegs in round holes" would be given their proper places, according to Mr. Mumuni Bawumia, chairman of the three-man management committee when he addressed the heads of departments and staff members of the CMB and its subsidiaries. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 29 Oct 79 p 2011]

## GROSS FARM INCOME LIKELY TO DECLINE BY SEVEN PERCENT IN 1979

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 26 Oct 79 p 5

**[Excerpt]** KENYA's gross farm revenue is likely to fall this year by as much as seven per cent — from K£327 million to about K£305 million.

This is partly because the long rains were not as heavy as in 1978 and crops subsequently suffered.

According to the *Quarterly Economic Report*, compiled by the Ministry of Economic Planning and Community Affairs, this, together with falls in prices of coffee and tea, had a major adverse influence on farm revenue.

The report disclosed that coffee deliveries to the Coffee Board of Kenya fell by 17 per cent in the first eight months of the current year compared to the same period last year.

Total deliveries for the whole year are expected to be down by about 5,700 tonnes or seven per cent with the output for the current year estimated at 78,600 tonnes compared to 84,300 tonnes last year.

According to the report, revenue to farmers from coffee sales will be lower, since the gross return to the farmer in 1979 is expected to average about

K£1.200 per tonne compared to K£1.370 per tonne last year.

On tea production, the report says this was 13 per cent more in the first seven months of this year as a whole. It is forecast the increase in output will be of more modest proportions and approximately three per cent more than in 1978, raising the level of output to 96,000 tonnes.

The prices of tea, however, have fallen to an average of K£690 per tonne compared to K£764 per tonne last year.

"After a good short-rain maize harvest early this year, indications are that the main 1979 maize crop may be smaller than in 1978."

The report disclosed that purchases by the Maize and Produce Board have remained at the low level of 1978 and considerably below the level of sales. The Board is expected to buy roughly 237,000 tonnes this year, a slightly higher figure than last year.

But the report was worried about the prospects of maize shortages next year, and said: "The low level of stocks is now giving rise to concern and this, combined with smaller areas planted — possibly influenced by a reduction in the price from 80/- to 65/- a bag — may lead to a difficult situation in 1980."

The report also noticed a similar decline in wheat production.

Quantities of wheat delivered to the Wheat Board in the first seven months of 1979 amounted to 82,645 tonnes or three per cent less than in the same period last

CSO: 4420

OVERALL WAGE EMPLOYMENT RISES AFTER MOI ORDERS STAFF INCREASES

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 26 Oct 79 p 31

[Excerpt] PRESIDENT Moi's order that both private and public sectors should increase staff by 10 per cent has raised the overall wage employment in Kenya.

This is said by the just released *Quarterly Economic Report*.

The report compiled by the Central Bureau of Statistics said wage employment outside the agricultural sector had risen by 7.2 per cent between September, 1978, and June, 1979.

This rise was as a direct result of the 10 per cent increase decreed earlier this year.

Increases were also recorded in such areas as manufacturing, commerce and services while declines had been reported by transport and mining sectors.

The report said establishments engaged in the manufacture of textiles, paper and wood products as well as food processing reported significant increases in numbers employed.

The chairman-general of the Central Organisation of Trade Unions, Mr. Fred Omjido has con-

gratulated all the companies which complied with the Presidential directive.

"Cotu appreciates the efforts now being made by the Government to ensure that the question of unemployment is controlled," he said.

CSO: 4420

## MINISTER APPROVES SALARY INCREASES

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 26 Oct 79 p 5

[Text] A collective agreement signed early this year between the Kenya Local Government Workers Union and nine municipal councils has been approved by Local Government Minister Robert Matano.

The councils are Eldoret, Embu, Kisumu, Kitale, Kakamega, Meru, Nyeri, Nakuru and Thika.

According to the agreement, non-salaried workers will get the following increase backdated to May 1 this year: Grade M1 to M3, 60/- a month; M4 to M8, 50/- a month.

Salaried workers will get the following increases backdated to October 1: Scales 1 to 9, five per cent; Scales 10 to 16, eight per cent.

### Travel

Leave travelling allowance for both salaried and non-salaried workers will be: Those earning less than 12,000/- a year, 300/- per annum; 12,000/- to 20,000/- 460/-; 20,000/- to 39,980/- 500/-; 40,000/- and above 560/- per annum.

Manual workers will get 120/- a year.

Salaried and non-salaried workers will get accommodation allowance as follows:

Grades 1 to 4, 200/- a month; grades 5 to 7, 150/-; grades 8 to 10 100/-; grades 11 to 14, 75/-; grades 15 to 16, 25/-.

The union's deputy general secretary Wasike Ndombi thanked the Minister for his "quick action" and appealed to all union branches to help make local councils healthy working institutions.

CSO: 4420

ETHIOPIAN REFUGEES IN MARSABIT 'HAPPY WITH THEIR LOT'

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 26 Oct 79 p 21

[Article by Woche Guyo]

[Text] The Ethiopian refugees in Marsabit are becoming self-reliant. Visit the Flora Hotel, the Kodak Maendeleo Shop and the Badassa Settlement Scheme and you will see how much progress they have made since they came to Marsabit.

When they came to this town in North Eastern Kenya over three years ago, most of them had virtually nothing. But hard-work has brought them success.

"We were tired of relying on the meagre money they used to dish to us at the end of the month", says 28-year-old Brahma Tunne, as he relaxes at the Flora Hotel. "Five of us saved enough money and opened up this hotel".

Do they have problems such as meat shortages? "Some of us travel to the Chalbi Desert and buy the goats from the nomads. They are cheap there. The only problem is transport. We have to foot". What was the secret of their success? "Our excellent services and our prices. They are moderate".

Just about a 1/2km. from the Flora Hotel is the Kodak Maendeleo Shop run by Fesahaye Tewolde. Tewolde repairs radios at the back of his shop when he is not processing negatives. He came to Marsabit with nothing except a small printing machine.

With borrowed money and cameras, Tewolde started his business. Since he has no dark-room of his own, he had to work at night.

Now his business is paying dividends. Does he have competition? "Not much. My prices are reasonable and people come to me for services". What does he repair most? "Radios, faulty cassettes tape-recorders and broken picture frames". What does he think of his life in Marsabit? "I am okay. I am grateful to my friends for making it possible for me to settle down".

Some of the refugees have turned to farming. At Badassa, 13 km south-west of Marsabit town, a flourishing village has sprung up in the forest. The

settlement has 13 iron-corrugated houses housing 26 families, some oxen, and ploughs. The houses were built by Father John of the Catholic Mission with funds from the High Commissioner for Refugees. He also bought the oxen and ploughs.

Shewa Makonnen, 19, shares his house with another family. A partition divides the two families. How does he find the land? "When we came here, it was frightening. You know, the place is right in the forest, we feared the elephants most".

How does he do his ploughing? "At first Father John cleared the land for us using his tractor. Now he has bought for us oxen, which we use on communal basis". Is he happy? "You can see for yourself that we are happy, we live here just by ourselves. We plan to expand our land and plant more crops next season".

Does he experience any problems? "We have just harvested our first crops. We have no food problem. Our problem is that we have no milk-cows. We rely on milk-powder for our tea".

The older refugees still retain their aristocratic look. The young ones give them full respect, kissing their hands and bowing low to them when meeting them. Hats are removed when one encounters a senior old man. The refugees attend churches on Sundays.

Most are Coptic and they meet at the hospital or social hall. "We had a priest who used to fly here regularly", says 60 year-old Dambala Gutana. "He doesn't come these days, but we still get together and pray."

The young ones meet for card-games, on weekends, others go for strolls in town. The old ones meet for sugarless coffee, the traditional beverage of Ethiopia.

The Ethiopians have now settled in Marsabit. Most of them have no plans to go back at the moment. "We are grateful to Kenya for accepting us and giving us a new life", says 40-year-old Girma Haile. "Kenya has given us a new home". For the moment the refugees in Marsabit are happy with their lot.

CSO: 4420

## KENYA RAILWAYS TO RECEIVE TWO HEAVY DUTY CRANES

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 24 Oct 79 p 9

[Text] KENYA Railways will receive two heavy duty cranes worth nearly Sh. 10 million with a Belgian loan given to Kenya last year.

The cranes will be erected at Embakasi yard and at Eldoret and will be operative within one year.

This was made known during the signing of an agreement for the purchase of the machines between the Kenya Railways and Boonse Metal Werken of Belgium the firm manufacturing the cranes.

The chairman of Kenya Railways, Mr. J.K. Nyong'o, and the managing director, Mr. Davidson Ngini, signed the agreement on behalf of the railway authorities.

The marketing manager of Boonse, Mr. A. Lambert, signed on behalf of the company.

Mr. Nyong'o explained that the cranes would enable Kenya to cope with the new international system of transporting goods in containers.

The container-handling cranes would be installed up-country, so the railways could handle containers to and from up-country to the Coast. Presently the railway handles containers only between Mombasa Port and Nairobi.

Other parts of the country are handled by lorries which, Mr. Nyong'o said, was uneconomical on fuel. Seven hundred lorries were needed to carry the 1,000 tons a single locomotive could haul.

Mr. Ngini explained that the railways would require more cranes as containerisation extended. Tea and pineapple transport had already been containerised, he said.

The cranes will be manufac-

tured according to the railways specification to suit the Kenya's need. During the assembling of the cranes in Belgium the railways will send engineers and personnel to man them for training.

The cranes will be erected by Belgian engineers "in the presence of our engineers," said Mr. Nyong'o.

CSO: 4420

BOSMAN ON CUBAN AID TO SWAPO IN ANGOLA

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 20 Oct 79 p 24

[Text]

KARASBURG: One of South West Africa's senior Army officers, and quite often near the top in the high command structure, Brigadier P.K. Bosman, told the commando unit last Wednesday that Swapo received aid from the Cubans in Angola.

Brigadier Bosman said security forces were busy winning the war against Swapo and the insurgency movement had suffered great losses, despite the Cuban aid. The war against Swapo could be won because all the 'population groups' had the will to win, he said.

Brigadier Bosman spoke at a medal parade ceremony and said South West Africa's bush war was not only aimed against security forces, but also against the entire community. One example of South Africa's willingness to defend South West Africa, was demonstrated, he said, by the fact that Swapo had not conquered one inch of South West African soil in 13 years.

He said South Africa had enormous mineral wealth which was of tremendous strategic value to the Communists. The Communists, he said were trying their utmost to get general sanctions against South Africa and South West Africa, and had already achieved an arms sanction. However, the Brigadier said, thanks to South Africa's industrial knowhow they had produced arms comparable with any other in the world. Swapo had bases in both Angola and Zambia from which they operated and they also operated from inside the country. The Brigadier said the Communists were trying a total onslaught against South West Africa to create uncertainty, but they could be combatted effectively if the population had the will to fight.

The stronger the commando, he said, the stronger the local community, and he said, there was no place for the passive spectator. Doctors, housewives and soldiers were all needed, in the private sector to make the economy stronger, and militarily.

Brigadier Bosman noted that 30 percent of the Karasburg Commando had done border duty last year.

[Photo captions]

1. *Brigadier P.K. Bosman addressing the Karasburg Commando at a medal parade ceremony.*
2. *These cadets are armed with the R3 semi automatic assault rifle. It is not known whether it has become customary to issue these young boys with this firearm or whether the display was merely for the purposes of the medal parade.*
3. *It was notable how many women, in some cases even elderly, are members of the Karasburg commando.*

## NAMIBIA

### SWAPO-D, NNF UNIFICATION REPORTED STILL UNRESOLVED

#### Unification Committee

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 20 Oct 79 p 3

[Text]

THE UNIFICATION of the NNF and Swapo D could become a reality in the near future.

A committee of seven members from the two groups met today at 9 am to start working on the practical implications of the step.

Swapo D's secretary for publicity and information, Dr Kenneth Abrahams, said today in a short interview: "We have agreed in principle towards the unification of Swapo D and the NNF."

"Swapo D appointed two representatives to the 'Z committee' which was established to deal with the practical implications of the unification."

The 'Z committee' is the name given to the joint committee. It is named after NNF representative Dr K Ngavirue, known as Dr Z.

The two Swapo representatives are Dr Abrahams and Mr Solomon Midima.

The other five members of the committee are Dr K Ngavirue, Dr S Tjijorikua, Mr Willie Kusch, Mr Isaak and Mr Farrell.

#### Practical Aspects

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 20 Oct 79 p 22

[Text]

WINDHOEK: The Namibia National Front said in a press statement this week that at a Central Committee session over the weekend the party had dealt with the various reports tabled by the one-party committee.

The committee, the statement said, which was established to incorporate two Swapo D representatives, was given an extended mandate to go into and make recommendations on the numerous practical aspects relating to the single party process.

These practical aspects, they continued, included the various offices, motor vehicles, funds, and other assets belonging to the constituent parties of the NNF (National Independence Party, Progressive Party of Namibia, Damara Council, Mbanderu Council, and Swapo) the NNF itself and Swapo D

It is expected that the committee will report back within two weeks. The statement was signed by Mr Reinhard Rukgen, Secretary for Publicity and Information.

#### No News Yet

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 20 Oct 79 p 22

[Article by Owen Lister in the column: "Owen Lister Looks at the Political Scene"]

[Excerpt]

The proposed Swapo D/NNF alliance, which was approved in principle by both parties, and which many people expected would have been clarified and decided upon either one way or another over the past weekend, is still unresolved.

Mr Reinhard Rukgen, Secretary for Publicity and Information for the NNF

issued a statement after the meeting which said little, but mentioned that the One Party Committee was expanded to include Swapo D representatives and was given an extended mandate to make recommendations on the practical aspects of the single-party process.

But it certainly does seem as if someone, somewhere along the line, is dragging his or her feet with regard the proposed unity between the two parties.

CSO: 4420

DTA, AKTUR DISAGREED OVER JURISDICTION OF FUNCTIONS

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 20 Oct 79 p 22

[Article by Gwen Lister in the column: "Gwen Lister Looks at the Political Scene"]

[Text]

Once again the question of the division of functions between the first and second tiers of government, has appeared in the political arena. It is certainly likely that this is the topic of discussion which will occupy most of the available time during the current sitting of the National Assembly, unless of course, delegates are foolish enough to propose and pass a motion calling for compulsory military training for men of all population groups between the ages of 18 and 25, as was hinted at the recent Congress of the all white Republican Party!

But the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance is of the opinion, that five functions, those of Nature Conservation, Lower Courts, Local Government (Municipal-

ties), Traffic Control and Roads, should be allotted to the central government, while their opponents, the National Party or Aktur, feel that these are functions over which the second tier or representative authorities, should preside.

Whether an agreement between the two groups on this contentious issue can be reached, is not known, but it appears unlikely since the controversy has been raging for some time now.

Besides, when it really comes down to basics, what do the broad masses of this Territory have to do with the division of functions, and it seems a rather petty issue with which to be occupying the time of a legislative body which is apparently to be endowed with even greater powers, while the Administrator General's Council is to be bestowed with executive might.

But although Mr Mudge says, according to his mouth-piece, that the people are sick and tired of politics and the time was ripe to govern, it seems that either a government or not, the DTA will still continue with their "politics" instead of getting down to the fundamental issues and start dealing with the aspirations of the people of the Territory.....

CSO: 4420

SWAPO'S WINDHOEK OFFICE RE-OPENED BY SWAPO YOUTH LEAGUE

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 20 Oct 79 p 22

[Article by Gwen Lister in the column: "Gwen Lister Looks at the Political Scene"]

[Excerpt]

The Swapo offices in Windhoek, which were recently closed by the former Vice Chairman of the Party, Mr Daniel Tjongarero, were re-opened this week. The person responsible for the opening of the offices is the Secretary of the Swapo Youth League, Mr Johannes Konjoro.

The Swapo offices were closed by Mr Tjongarero a few months ago after the offices had been raided. Mr Tjongarero said at the time that he could not guarantee the lives and safety of the persons working there. At the same time he dissolved the National Executive Committee, saying that from henceforth they would all be known as "comrade" and there would be no Swapo hierarchy. Mr Tjongarero also emphasised at the time that the offices would be re-opened and the National Executive reinstated once a United Nations presence had been established in the Territory.

Now Mr Tjongarero, following his dismissal from his position as Vice Chairman by the Central Committee of Swapo, is taking a back seat as far as politics are concerned. The remainder of his contemporaries are either abroad or behind bars, and it appears that the Swapo Youth League (SYL) is preparing to fill the vacuum.

The Central Committee did not approve of the closure of the administrative headquarters of the movement. Mr Moses Garoeb, Administrative Secretary said that Mr Tjongarero had no right to dissolve the National Executive. Presumably they too, have been reinstated in their positions, although many gaps have been left in the leadership ranks of the movement within Namibia.

Mr Mokganedi Thabanelo, former Secretary for Publicity and Information, and a leading figure in the movement, has automatically relinquished his position following his decision to study abroad. Mr Tjongarero has been dismissed, and several others successfully crossed the border when the recent wave of arrests began. Others, such as Mr Axel Johannes, Swapo's Administrative Secretary, is still being detained under emergency proclamation AG 26.

It was therefore left to the Youth League to re-open the offices. Whether this was a wise move or not, on the part of the Central Committee, still remains to be seen.

CSO: 4420

NAMIBIA

GELDENHUYSEN: SOUTH AFRICANS AT BORDER TO BE REDUCED

Johannesburg "AND DAILY MAIL" in English 18 Oct 79 p 2

[Text]

WINDHOEK. — The number of South African troops doing "border duty" could be significantly reduced two years from now even if there is no international agreement on South West Africa, General Jan Geldenhuys, head of the armed forces in the territory, said yesterday.

It was too early to give a precise figure, but he said in an interview that the cutback could be as high as 50%.

He said that South African troops in the operational area would be replaced by local black and white personnel as SWA's own fledgling army grew.

At present the South African security forces were well in command of the terrorist threat and had significantly reduced Swapo's armed activity in the operational area, he said.

In the last six months there had been a large increase in the number of terrorists killed and wounded — the combined figure being estimated at about 2 000 with close to 500 confirmed dead.

"On our information we are putting them out of action faster than they can recruit new men," said Gen Geldenhuys.

Swapo was being affected by

defections and its recruitment problems were reflected in the increased number of abductions in the border area in the last few months.

Gen Geldenhuys, who is optimistic that a solution to the territory's international problem will be found, said SWA's own army made up of all groups was expanding very rapidly.

There would also be a 40% increase in the number of South West Africans doing operational duties next year.

He said that several companies had been put into operational service during the year and more would be in action next year.

"As we train more local personnel we will be able to reduce the South African total for border duty. If everything goes according to plan this should be in about two years," he said.

The number 16 battalions in Owamboland never had less than 100 men in active service at any time, Gen Geldenhuys added.

CSO: 4420

WEST DETERMINED TO ENFORCE BLACK DOMINATION, SYNOD TOLD

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 25 Oct 79 p 4

[Text]

**WINDHOEK:** The five Western powers involved in the SWA negotiations were determined to enforce Black domination on Southern Africa in their quest to counter communist expansionism, Prof C W H Boshoff, of the department of theology of the University of Pretoria, told the Nederduits Gereformeerde Kerk Synod here.

The text of a lecture to the Synod was released to newsmen yesterday.

Prof Boshoff said SWA and South Africa faced three major threats: Communist expansionism, counter-measures by the Western Five and internal political polarisation.

He said the actions of the Western Five in Southern Africa could only be fully understood when seen against the background of the Five's fear of a communist take-over in the sub-continent.

The only way they thought they could stave this off was by obtaining the cooperation of the indigenous people, Prof Boshoff said.

"In this quest to influence the Black nations to reject communism, the Whites (in Southern Africa) had become an obstacle," he said.

The Western Five had evaluated the position in Africa. They had come to the conclusion that Southern Africa might be taken over by the Cubans, as had happened in Angola and Mozambique.

They felt the refusal of the Whites in Southern Africa to accept the logical consequences of a Black take-over might, likewise, lead to communist domination.

"For this reason, the Western powers are determined to enforce Black domination in Southern Africa," Prof Boshoff said.

Black domination would possibly be enforced by the West through total isolation of the sub-continent and mandatory sanctions.

The problem was, he said,

that the West looked at Africa "through European glasses."

They did not notice the multiplicity of nations and the power of ethnicity, he said.

Communism aimed at world domination. Mozambique and Angola had already been conquered, and the onslaught against Zimbabwe Rhodesia, SWA and South Africa was escalating.

The third danger was internal polarisation.

"We may destroy ourselves," Prof Boshoff said. "We need not wait for communism or the Western powers."

The dangers were polarisation between Black and White which could lead to violence, terrorism and financial ruin.

The Church should not be politicised, he said.

Politicising within the Church had led to movements such as "Black theology", "freedom theology" and "theology of revolution."

CSO: 4420

MEAT BOARD PROBLEMS SAID TO HAVE DRIVEN FARMERS AWAY

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 24 Oct 79 p 3

[Text]

**WINDHOEK:** It was not the fear of terrorism that forced farmers to leave their farms, but the meat marketing system in SWA, a witness, Mr P B Mynhardt, told the Commission of Inquiry into alleged irregularities in the meat industry here yesterday.

Another farmer, Mr J S van der Merwe, identified two documents before the Commission. The documents had been altered after they had been completed, but he did not know by whom, Mr van der Merwe said.

Mr Mynhardt said, in evidence before the Commission that he had been farming for 23 years in the Outjo district.

"Altogether 53 percent of the farmers at Outjo have left their farms because of the deterioration in the agricultural economy," he said.

"They have not left because they feared terrorism, or because they are afraid of the future of the country."

Mr Mynhardt said if farmers were allowed to market their cattle through the usual channels, it would not be necessary for them to move away.

A farmer, Mr J C du Plessis, had brought a flourishing farm at Outjo, but in the first five years he had not received a single permit from the Meat Board to market his cattle, Mr Mynhardt said.

He had been active in organised agricultural bodies for many years, Mr Mynhardt said, but up to this day he did not know how the points system and the allocation of marketing permits operated.

He did not believe other farmers knew how the system operated either, Mr Mynhardt said.

Mr van der Merwe said in evidence he had renewed his application to the Meat Board for registration as a cattle farmer last year.

On the original application form, the size of his farm had been indicated as 6 200 ha. Mr van der Merwe identified a document before the Commission as the completed application form, but the size of his farm had been altered to 4 200 ha.

Mr van der Merwe said after he had been informed by the Meat Board that he had not registered as a cattle farmer, he resubmitted an application form in his own handwriting.

He identified another exhibit as the completed application form. On the form, the size of his farm, 6 217 ha, had been deleted and replaced with the figure 2 000 ha, Mr van der Merwe said.

He did not know who had made the alterations.

Mr van der Merwe also identified a card of the Meat Board before the Commission. The card recorded that Mr van der Merwe had marketed cattle on four occasions last year.

Mr van der Merwe said he could recall that he had marketed cattle on the first two occasions, but he knew nothing about the last two transactions.

At one stage last year, he had received a cheque payable to him as a subsidy for cattle he had marketed. Mr van der Merwe said he was subsequently informed by Mr Piet Louw of SWA Amalgamated Auctioneers the cheque had been filled in incorrectly "and I must pay the money over to him," which he did.

Mr J H de Bruyn said in evidence that he farmed at Tsumeb. Of 38 farms in his vicinity, only six were occupied.

"The other farmers have

moved away, because they cannot market their livestock. They are now working on the coppermine at Tsumeb," Mr de Bruyn said.

He owned three farms and both he and his wife had registered with the Meat Board for marketing permits. Mr de Bruyn said he had some time ago visited the Meat Board offices and asked to see his record card.

The card indicated that his wife had been granted a marketing permit for 13 head of cattle and he himself had been permitted 26 head of cattle, but by then they had already sent 200 head of cattle of the market.

When he asked his livestock broker how that was possible, the agent replied: "It is well-known we also load cattle on other peoples' names."

CSO: 4420

NAMIBIA

BRIEFS

NGK: NO MIXED COUPLES--The Synod of the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk in SWA decided here this week that NGK ministers should preferably not perform marriages between couples of mixed race. The motion, adopted by 63 votes to eight, said mixed marriages were regarded by the NGK as "extremely undesirable." Delegates also adopted a proposal that church attendance by members of different race groups be left to the separate church councils, but that the issue should be treated with the utmost circumspection and responsibility in the interest or orderliness. The Synod decided to adhere to a decision by the General Synod of the NGK as far as mixed marriages were concerned. The motions were adopted after the Synod had considered a report by the temporary commission on church doctrine and actualities of the NGK of SWA. The report said the NGK was a unit which also existed separately because of ethnic, cultural and historical differences. The unity of the Church existed through belief in God and cultural, ethnic and historical differences could not be eliminated. Applied to the circumstances in SWA, the unity of the NGK need not be demonstrated by mixed church services and mixed communion. The functions of the Church were fully exercised within the limits of separate churches within separate population groups and nations, the report said. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 25 Oct 79 p 4]

POSSIBLE WATER SHORTAGE--The latest readings of South West Africa's major dams show that Goreangab is running precariously low in water. The latest readings were taken on Monday and are as follows: Hardap at Mariental 76.1 percent (228 cubic million metres); Naute at Keetmanshoop 48 percent (33 million cubic metres); von Bach at Okahandja 50.6 percent (27 million cubic metres); Swakoppoort 70 km west of von Bach 4.2 percent (2.9 million cubic metres); Fredenhau west of Windhoek 43.3 percent (3.0 million cubic metres); Goreangab 21.5 percent (1.1 million cubic metres); Gobabis Pump Storage Dam 36.7 percent (0.4 million cubic metres); Olushandja in Ovamboland 6.0 percent (2.5 million cubic metres). Windhoek's Avis Dam is recorded as dry and likewise the Daan Viljoen Dam at Gobabis. [Text] [Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 13 Oct 79 p 3]

POLICE PROMOTION--The head of the security police in South West Africa Colonel Koos Myburgh, will be promoted to divisional police headquarters in Windhoek. Col Myburgh will be succeeded by Lt Col J van der Merwe of Bloemfontein. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Nov 79 p 2]

DIAMOND PROSPECTING--According to the General Manager of CDM, Mr J.O. Richards, CDM established a subsidiary company to investigate new projects. Known diamond deposits in the Territory could not last forever, he said, and his Company was searching for further reserves concentrated on the Orange River and Atlantic Coast. [Text] [Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 20 Oct 79 p 24]

MEAT PRICES--The Eloolo meat factory at Oshakati has increased its beef prices to encourage farmers from the south to supply meat to the factory. The new prices are R1,10 per kg carcass weight for third grade beef and 80c per kg for fourth grade beef, delivered at Oshakati. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 19 Oct 79 p 1]

AG TAKES OVER JUSTICE--The National Assembly yesterday adopted a motion requested the Administrator General to take over from South Africa the administration of the Department of Justice. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 19 Oct 79 p 1]

RAILWAY BYPASS AT OKAHANDJA--Tenders for the relaying of railway line at Okahandja and the construction of a bypass at the town will be called next week. Mr Klaus Dierks of the Administration's Roads Department said yesterday this would mean that vehicles travelling to Swakopmund will no longer have to pass through the town. He said this is probably the only big contract which will still be undertaken by the Roads Department in this financial year. He said the work of the contract--number 308/79--will consist of the relaying of the railway line at the town and the construction of a bypass road and overhead bridge over the relaid railway line. The road will pass Okahandja to the West of the Town joining the main road to Swakopmund. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 31 Oct 79 p 2]

CHURCH CALL FOR CENSORSHIP--The Synod of the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk adopted a resolution here that a publications control board be established in SWA as soon as possible. Delegates adopted a motion that the authorities be requested that such a body be established "without delay" and that the SWA NGK be represented on it. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 31 Oct 79 p 4]

CSO: 4420

## CHIKEREMA DISCUSSES PROGRESS OF TALKS

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 28 Oct 79 p 3

[Text] FRONTLINE States are forcing Robert Mugabe to take second place to Joshua Nkomo at the Lancaster House conference, according to Zimbabwe Democratic Party president Mr James Chikerema.

Mr Chikerema returned from London on Wednesday after a second visit to the scene of the constitutional conference during which he met representatives of the British Government and the front-line States.

He said yesterday that proceedings at Lancaster House were proving conclusively that "Mugabe on his own is not viable".

"He has now accepted the leadership of Joshua Nkomo. Nkomo is carrying Mugabe on his back, and the front-line States want to keep it that way. We want to see the Patriotic Front fight the election as one party."

"Mugabe on his own could not win the election. For one thing, he does not have the money. He is tied to Nkomo."

"Joshua Nkomo on his own cannot fight the election, because he would definitely be a loser. But he has the money. So they have to come in together."

"This is why, too, both Mugabe and Nkomo have no alternative but to go along with Lord Carrington and his Men, be-

cause I know that if the PF does not come in the British Government will go on without them."

Mr Chikerema said he and his party accepted the British transitional proposals, although he thought Lord Carrington "should be more flexible on the question of the period of transition."

"Given that, we will soon be entering our rainy season, and going by the signs the rains are going to be really terrible this year. We simply cannot have elections in January."

"I know from discussions that the British are concerned about PF intimidation of people if the transition period is too long. But they could still intimidate people within the two months."

## UNREASONABLE

"Also, I do not want them (the PF) to be given any excuse for not coming in, and I think the two-month transition is a bit unreasonable."

"I have information that the front-line States would prefer anything between four and six months, and that they are disturbed about the two-month limit because they feel that it does not give much chance to the PF even to put their political machinery into gear."

"The PF, he said, would also have to back down on their demands for a

constituency-based election. "The British have accepted the party list system which does not require registration of voters. They realise that registration would take at least 12 months. So on that point the PF will have to agree as well."

Mr Chikerema condemned PF insistence on United Nations involvement in the election and the transition.

"Bringing in the U.N. would be a recipe for chaos. The PF wants them here because it hopes that it would bring in the Soviet Union or East Germany or some of its communist friends."

"But I know that this is a non-starter; it is unacceptable to the British."

On Mugabe's and Nkomo's demands for 50 percent power-sharing during the transition — in both government and the security forces — he said Britain again would "find this completely unacceptable".

"The PF wants to gain a position of influence in the transitional period. But if you look through the history of British decolonisation no political party has ever been involved in the question of security arrangements. It has been the standing armies of the countries."

"Hence the British were right to take in General Walls, so that the security

forces will be under the command of the British Governor.

"The question of guerrillas coming into the security forces is one that must be considered very, very carefully. We all want some of the freedom fighters to join the Army, but in the proper way; they have to come in as soldiers and it must be done in peaceful conditions."

Mr Chikerema said he would not return to London again "unless it was absolutely necessary".

"The other parties have started their electioneering. I must start mine."

He warned that if the ZDP won the election, certain appointments made

by Bishop Muzorewa in government - connected statutory bodies would be "sacked within 24 hours".

"I want to warn these bodies not to be used by the crumbling administration of Bishop Muzorewa, who is trying to put people in positions for which they are not qualified.

"I accept the fact that with the coming of African majority rule, Africans should be in some positions of responsibility. But it must be Africans who are qualified for the job, and the appointments must come through the correct channels.

"Appointments should not be made politically, and this is what has been happening."

CSO: 4420

COH OPERATIONS COMMUNIQUES

25 October Communique

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Oct 79 p 1

[Text] District Security Assistant Tenson Nyoni (21) who was single and came from the Gwelo district, has been killed in action, a Combined Operations Headquarters communique said yesterday.

Security forces have killed 21 terrorists, nine terrorist collaborators and two stock thieves, while terrorists have murdered two black civilians in the operational areas.

At about 9.30 p.m. the same day ZIPRA terrorists entered the Lukosi Mission Hospital in the Wankie district and stole, at gunpoint, a large quantity of medical supplies and food.

In the south-east operational area a terrorist gang ransacked a farm clinic and stole medicines.

Dangamvura Bus Ambush

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Oct 79 p 1

[Text] TWO men were killed and two injured when a bus they were travelling in was ambushed during Tuesday night's terrorist attack on Dangamvura in Umtali.

Terrorists used a rocket and machine gun against the bus.

The Herald correspondent in Umtali reports that the bus in which the men died lay in a gully outside Dangamvura on Wednesday. Its seats shattered with blood and its body-

were riddled with bullet holes.

A communique from Combined Operations yesterday confirmed the ambush.

A spokesman for Combined Operations said one of the men died from gunshot wounds while the driver died in hospital from injuries received when the bus left the road.

Injuries to two other passengers were caused by gunshot or shrapnel, he

said.

Seconds after it was ambushed, on the outskirts of the township, the bus left the road and went over a rock which tore the rear side from the vehicle.

The bus was returning to its Umtali depot after it had run to Dangamvura and there were few people aboard.

A stray bullet from the ambush injured a patron at the nearby Dangamvura Hotel.

## Zambia Residents Brought Back

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Oct 79 p 1

[Text] Britain announced yesterday that it was in contact with the Zimbabwe Rhodesian Government over six civilians, including a 10-year-old British boy, taken from Zambia after a recent raid by Zimbabwe Rhodesian forces.

"We are in touch with the authorities in Salisbury. Our particular concern is the 10-year-old boy, both because he is British and a minor," a Foreign Office spokesman told Iana.

The diplomatic contact over the six people was confirmed in a communique released by Combined Operations Headquarters in Salisbury.

The full text of the communique released to the Herald yesterday read:

"During operations carried out in Zambia by Zimbabwe Rhodesian security forces it was necessary, to avoid prejudice or the possibility of compromise to the operations, to bring to Zimbabwe Rhodesia a small group of Zambian residents who were found in the area of operations.

### Not Named

"Negotiations are in hand to return the group to Zambia. Until such time as these negotiations are successfully completed their identities will not be divulged."

Iana reports from London that the BBC said in a report from Lusaka that the boy, two white lorry drivers who are brothers, an Irishman and two black labourers were driving in the area of Zimbabwe Rhodesian operations when they were picked up.

A Lusaka report in a London newspaper identified the brothers and said they were taking the boy with them on a 500 km trip as a birthday treat.

The Irishman, according to the report, was due to have been married three days after he was picked up by the Zimbabwe Rhodesians.

The report said Zambian police had detained the father of the two lorry drivers, and the incident had sparked suspicions in Zambia that the six were connected with the Zimbabwe Rhodesian raid.

Concern was being expressed in London diplomatic circles over the safety of the six if they are returned to Zambia.

### Identified

The British Foreign Office have identified the British boy, who lives with his British mother in a small Zambian town.

Foreign Office officials said they were also in contact with the Zambian Government over the abduction.

They declined to say how approaches would be made to the authorities in Salisbury and Lusaka.

### 26 October Communique

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Oct 79 p 1

[Text] A TERRORIST victim has had his head blown off by a communist grenade tied to it. a Combined Operations Headquarters communique reported yesterday.

The communique said that on Tuesday morning the headless body of Mr Gibson Moyo was found on a road in the north-western operational area.

Investigations have

established that a gang of ZIPRA terrorists murdered him by exploding a communist grenade which had been tied to his head.

#### OPENED FIRE

At about 9 p.m. on Sunday a gang of ZIPRA terrorists entered a village in the north-western operational area and demanded food, which was not immediately available. They opened fire on the villagers, killing two women and a boy and seriously injuring two

other women and a girl.

The report said that priests and staff at the St Joseph's Mission near Umtali had been robbed at gunpoint by a ZANLA terrorist gang on Monday night. A motor vehicle was stolen by the departing terrorists, who also robbed the mission of food, clothing, liquor and cash.

The communique announced that 21 more terrorists and six collaborators had been killed by security forces.

### Two Security Members Killed

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Oct 79 p 1

[Excerpt]

A COMBINED OPERATIONS Headquarters communique said yesterday two members of the security forces had been killed in action.

They were Patrol Officer Steven Richard Joly, who was 30, single, and lived in Salisbury, and Private Joseph Benjamin Layton, of Salisbury, who was married with two children.

ren. Their next of kin have been informed, said the communique.

Security forces have killed 18 terrorists and three terrorist collaborators. Elsewhere in the operational areas terrorist gangs have murdered five black civilians.

### 29 October Communique

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Oct 79 p 1

[Text] A Combined Operations Headquarters communique yesterday announced the death in action of Field Reservist Johannes Jacobus van der Merwe (49) who was married with five children and came from Salisbury.

In the western operational area three unidentified black women were murdered by a gang of terrorists who visited their village on Saturday night.

Security forces killed 12 terrorists and two collaborators, the communique said.

CSO: 4420

RM ADVERTISEMENT CALLS FOR MULTINATIONAL GOVERNMENT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Oct 79 p 10

[Text]

ADVERTISEMENT

# ZIMBABWE RHODESIANS

The time has come for us to move from the dormant position to active involvement.

We note with growing concern:

- 1) The ease with which paper guarantees are being discarded;
- 2) The escalation of the terrorist war since the implementation of majority rule;
- 3) The obvious rejection of the present political philosophy as evidenced by the large number of whites emigrating;
- 4) The intended denial of the rights of the minority groups as openly threatened by some of the participating parties to the Lancaster House talks;
- 5) The continuing degeneration of the economy in the commercial, industrial and agricultural sectors and,
- 6) The generally depressed state of morale.

The country's lifeline is anchored to the expertise and knowledge possessed by the White community which they have applied unstintingly to the benefit of the nation as a whole.

The call to the Whites to stay in Zimbabwe Rhodesia to sustain it must be supported by a way of life that is acceptable to them.

To achieve this fair and just end an acceptable political philosophy must be implemented. The fashionable philosophy of pragmatism now being traded throughout the African Continent must ensure that benefits also accrue to the White minority as active and rightful partners in the business of government.

The current White representation in parliament publicly admits that its leadership has brought this country to a position where we are being asked to accept the "WORST DEAL EVER"!

A pragmatic solution to these problems is a MULTINATIONAL government with devolution of power where communities have control of their day to day lives.

# Rhodesia Movement

Inserted by W. E. McNair, P.O. Box 2223, Bulawayo.

68124-V-28

CSO: 4420

## FARMERS' UNION PRESIDENT DISCUSSES LAND REDISTRIBUTION

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 28 Oct 79 p 3

[Text] ANY DELAY in redistribution of land would create a squatter problem on vacant farms, that would be very difficult for any government to eradicate, said the president of the Zimbabwe National Farmers' Union, Mr Gary Magadzire, last week.

Interviewed at the union's offices in Salisbury, Mr Magadzire said there were already some "squatter farmers" who had moved on to vacant farms adjoining the TTLa.

"There is a hunger for land among the black masses that arouses the temptation to move in illegally on the farms vacated by the white farming community because of the war.

"It will be difficult for any government to get them off that land," he said.

He added that a "dangerous situation" would be created which would not be conducive to productivity.

Mr Magadzire hoped that the future government of Zimbabwe would see to it that it was utilised to the full.

Landlords who no longer wished to farm their land should be paid the full market-value for their properties by the Government, he said.

Mr Magadzire did not agree with the argument raised recently in London by the external nationalist leaders that the white farmers were not entitled

to compensation for land expropriated by the Government because in the first place their Pioneer grandfathers had "usurped" it from the blacks.

"If the white farmers moved on to virgin land where there were no dams, boreholes, fences, buildings and irrigation layouts, surely they must be paid for the sweat they put in to make the farms what they are now," he said.

Although he firmly believed that idle land should be redistributed, Mr Magadzire said this should not be done at the expense of production.

Mr Magadzire also said it would be improper to take over what was being termed "under-utilised land" at the Lancaster House talks without thoroughly investigating why it was in that state.

There were several factors responsible for a farmer not using all his land, he said.

The prices of particular crops could discourage farmers from producing at capacity. Finance and extension services might not be forthcoming and

they might feel a particular crop was not going to give them sufficient returns," he said.

### INCAPABLE

However, if after investigation, a farmer was found incapable, the Government should buy him out and give the land to someone who would put it to good use, Mr Magadzire said.

Basic requirements to buy farms should be relaxed to accommodate aspiring young farmers from Gwedi and Chibero agricultural colleges as they were the people who could use the natural resources most effectively, he said.

He said it was impossible for anyone, black or white, who was not a businessman to raise the 40 percent initial deposit required to purchase a farm.

Mr Magadzire said of the 9 000 black members of the ZNFU, about 3 000 would qualify to go to the bigger farms and utilise the land to produce maximum results. "If the necessary facilities are opened to them".

Black farmers were try-

ing hard to join their white counterparts in commercial production but were facing difficulties in securing loans to purchase bigger farms, he said.

Although the black community was self-sufficient in food, he said, the Government should teach peasant farmers not to look at farming as a means of living but as a business.

In this way they could

help to increase the levels of agricultural production. The Government should also give a chance to people who indicated interest in farming to prove their worth by making all the facilities available to them, he said.

Asked what these facilities should be, Mr Magazire said they should be in the form of loans, equipment, and extension services.

CSO: 4420

POLICE LENGTH OF SERVICE REDUCED TO TWO YEARS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Oct 79 p 1

[Text] **THE length of service for a recruit with the BSA Police has been reduced from three to two years, as part of a campaign to encourage more young men to join the force.**

This amendment to the Police (Appointments) Regulations was announced last week by the Police Service Commission.

The new legislation retains the three-year initial appointment period for any policeman who signed on before it came into being, as well as the two-year extension for members wanting to renew their contracts after their first three years.

Anybody wanting to resign before the end of the initial two years must give three months' notice in writing, and has to refund money to the Government which is calculated on his rank and length of remaining service.

Superintendent Rob An-

derson, Police recruiting officer, said yesterday the service reduction had brought the contracts of service for men into line with those for women patrol officers.

He said: "Modern-day Police requirements in this country are such that we have a need to build up our numbers, and reducing the contract of service was a deliberate move aimed at encouraging young men to join the force.

"We also feel that by today's standards a two-year contract is far more realistic.

"We feel that we have a lot to offer the young men of today, and with this in mind we have prepared an advertising campaign which we intend to launch in a few weeks."

CSO: 4420

'AIR ZIMBABWE' SUFFERS FINANCIAL LOSS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Oct 79 p 1

[Text] Air Zimbabwe Rhodesia has incurred a financial loss for the first time since its establishment in September 1967.

The corporation says in a statement the loss for the year ended June 1979 was \$690 926.

Commenting on the announcement, AZR's general manager, Mr Mervyn Eyett, said:

"Although we are naturally disappointed to have lost an otherwise unbroken record of profitability, I believe it was a remarkable achievement to contain the loss at \$690 296.

"This was entirely due to the prompt and effective action taken in all spheres to counteract adverse operating and trading conditions, and also the corporation's unwillingness to inflict even higher fare increases on the travelling public.

Tragedies

"Our two Viscount tragedies, a very uncertain political and economic climate, the sudden sharp decline of tourist traffic, a succession of fuel price increases and the heavy cost of additional security measures all contributed to a situation which no other airline has ever had to contend with before.

"This financial setback is no reflection on the loyal and devoted efforts of our staff, who can be justly proud of having helped to steer the airline through a most difficult year."

The statement says the principal feature of the year's trading was an increase of \$2 951 000 in expenditure, of which additional fuel costs alone amounted to more than \$1 300 000 despite less flying.

Total income at \$19 200 000 showed an improvement of almost \$1 800 000 (10 percent) of which passenger revenue with a gain of \$1 421 000 was the main element. Cargo and mail revenues improved by \$151 700.

EDITORIAL PRAISES ETHANOL PLANT PROGRESS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Oct 79 p 10

[Editorial: "Ethanol Plans"]

[Text]

IT HAS BEEN common knowledge for some time that this country has been working on an ethanol plant, and Government officials have predicted the new fuel would be available early next year.

Now comes the hard, heartening fact that the plant is at Triangle, that work started on it in June, and will continue until April or May. So if the timetable is maintained, motorists could be driving on a petrol-ethanol mixture early in the second half of the year.

Ethanol to the extent of 15 to 20 percent can be added to petrol without affecting vehicle performance adversely. With the present price of petrol (let alone what it might be by mid-1980) an eventual cut in imports of up to a fifth must mean a considerable saving in foreign currency.

Ethanol production has other advantages. The plant is being built basically from local materials, which means another saving in foreign exchange. Presumably it could be the first of many.

And the commodity used to make it—sugar—is on the doorstep. The needs of the plant will give a boost to growers throughout the Lowveld, who will also no longer have to rely to the same extent on a fluctuating export market.

Ethanol will be the first of the oil substitutes to be marketed commercially. Work is continuing on others.

The significance of these developments is heightened by the fact that petroleum products account for 13 percent of the country's energy requirements. Ethanol does not need massive quantities of alternatives, and can take its proportion down, and reduce still further the country's dependence on outside sources of fuel.

## MINING INDUSTRY PROSPECTS DISCUSSED

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 19 Oct 79 p 1

[Article by Dorothy Coady]

[Text] **BOOM conditions will be just around the corner for the Zimbabwe Rhodesian mining industry once sanctions are lifted — and one of the future star minerals is expected to be coal.**

In an interview this week, a spokesman for the Ministry of Mines talked to The Financial Gazette about some likely future developments in the mining industry.

"With the anticipated influx of new capital, it will be possible to open up many new deposits of a wide range of minerals and to expand existing enterprises," he said.

It should be possible to meet fairly quickly the anticipated increase in demand from the ferro alloy smelter for chrome ore from existing mines. An increase in the export of high grade lithium concentrates is also expected.

Over a longer period, several major nickel deposits could be developed, resulting in very substantial increases in nickel mining.

"The Great Dyke also contains the platinum group of metals which could be exploited simultaneously with the nickel," The Financial Gazette was told.

In view of the world energy crisis, and in the long term, coal will probably become increasingly important.

Of the country's known 23 coalfields only one — Wankie — is being exploited at present.

"Many of the other coalfields have not been fully explored but from the work that has been done in certain areas, we know that in addition to coal suitable for thermal power stations, there are substantial deposits of coking coal, far in excess of our foreseeable domestic needs, and there are other coals with special characteristics such as low sulphur and phosphorus contents which make them particularly suitable for the metallurgical industry," said the spokesman.

Adequate reserves for the establishment of an oil-from-coal plant had been proved, but such a plant would be prohibitively costly for Zimbabwe Rhodesia at this stage.

"The route to a liquid fuel from coal will be via

methanol and the first steps have already been taken in this direction," he said.

There is no intention that Government should itself become involved in mining, which has always been regarded as essentially a private enterprise. Foreign companies will continue to be involved to a large extent in mining generally in this country.

However, although an increasing flow of foreign capital can be expected, it is government policy to encourage as high a degree of local participation as possible."

Existing taxation policies devised to encourage investment in the mining industry are expected to be maintained.

Although Government normally would not involve itself directly in mining, the spokesman referred to a statement made recently by the Minister, Chief Kayisa Ndiweni, in which he said "there might be circumstances where Government involvement in

the establishment of a large-scale could be necessary."

It would always be the Ministry's policy to encourage the "small man" in mining. Small deposits developed initially by a small-worker frequently turned out eventually to be quite large and at that stage a company operator would usually take over.

The existing policy of "maximum beneficiation" of Zimbabwe Rhodesia's

minerals will be continued, said the spokesman.

He referred to tungsten, which at present is exported in the form of concentrate ore. It was hoped soon, the spokesman said, to find a local firm able to undertake the processing of the ore to the tungsten carbide stage.

If eventually tungsten hardened drill tips could be made locally this would be of considerable benefit to many industries.

CSO: 4420

NEW WEEDKILLER, PESTICIDE FACTORY OPENED

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 19 Oct 79 p 1

[Text] GREAT savings to the economy and considerable export potential will result from local production of flowable weedkillers and pesticides, said the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr H. Zimuto.

In a speech read on behalf of the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr E. Bulle, at the opening of Agricura (Pvt) Ltd's \$400 000 chemical formulation plant in Salisbury, the Minister said savings to the farmer's input costs would be about \$2 a ha through the local production of carbaryl and atrazine for use on maize and cotton crops.

Atrazine was already sell-

ing at \$750 a tonne lower than had it been imported in its formulation form. This was a saving of \$300 a tonne in foreign exchange. Agricura had already produced the country's requirements of atrazine for the coming maize season, the Minister said.

The new plant was operating one eight-hour shift, five days a week and at this level was capable of producing more than 2 500 tonnes in a season. This was more than the entire local market requirements of wettable powders.

As the complex was designed for additional capacity, it was capable of

meeting increases in local demand as well as filling export orders. In effect, what had started out as a project to save foreign exchange was more likely to become a currency earner.

The plant was revolutionary in concept, and interest had already been shown in it by visitors from beyond our borders, the Minister said.

The chairman of Agricura, Mr C. G. Tracey, said the construction of the new plant had been a joint undertaking between Agricura and their partners, Agricura South Africa, part of the Sentrachem group of companies.

CSO: 4420

PEASANT FAMILIES TO BE TRAINED IN TOBACCO FARMING

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 12 Oct 79 p 6

[Text] FOR 60 black peasant farmers and their families, life is about to change dramatically.

The farmers, with their wives and families, will move sometime this week, to a former tobacco farm beyond Waterfalls and adjacent to the Tobacco Training Institute. There they will undertake a year's course in the basic theory and practice of tobacco-growing on "family units".

The scheme, devised by the Zimbabwe Rhodesia Tobacco Association, envisages the ultimate settlement of the farmers after training on family tobacco units.

A spokesman for ZRTA explained:

"We shall provide accommodation during training for the whole family. We want to interest them all in what is going on as they will, in fact, be part of the unit when the farmer moves on to his piece of land. He is going to need the help of the whole fam-

ily."

It is hoped by the time the year's training course is completed that the Government will be ready to provide units varying in size from one to five hectares to rent, perhaps with an option to buy. This land is expected to be "ex-commercial" farm land in the tobacco belt.

The initial investment in the scheme of about \$250 000 is expected to escalate to about \$5m. within five years. Running costs, estimated to start at about \$100 000 a year, will probably increase to between \$150 000 and \$200 000 a year over the next three to five years.

To meet these costs, it is understood that "funding" discussions are being held with development agencies, foundations and other interested parties both locally and overseas.

"An encouraging response has already been received," said the ZRTA spokesman.

The scheme was the

culmination of three years' planning and investigation, during which visits were made to countries in the Far East and to Malawi to evaluate small-scale tobacco farming operations there.

The training of tobacco settlers was the first phase of a programme which, it was hoped, could lead to family settlement units where people who had completed initial training could join schemes to grow tobacco and supplementary crops as a family unit for their own benefit. It was the Association's fundamental belief that no resettlement should take place without some basic agricultural training.

The ZRTA believes that the settlement schemes offer one of the best options for solving the unemployment problem which threatens to reach "horrifying proportions" within a few years.

BRIEFS

RESORTS CROWDED--Petrol rationing or not, holidaymakers have taken to the roads in their thousands over the long weekend, packing the resort hotels from Zimbabwe Ruins to Victoria Falls, for the first time in months. Happy hoteliers reported perfect weather conditions, "people definitely on the move again after the lean period", and their inns, in some cases "full to overflowing". The Lake Kyle View chalets were full and there were many caravaners and campers, the owner, Mrs Chris van Rooyen, reported. "Most of the visitors are fishing and many are visiting the Zimbabwe Ruins," she said. The ruins were recently re-opened, having been closed for a period for security reasons. The manager of the Zimbabwe Ruins Hotel, Mr Bob Baxter, said that although he had empty rooms "things are definitely picking up again". A receptionist at Caribbea Bay, Kariba, said the resort had started filling on Thursday. She said the only vacancies were in the caravan park. [Excerpts] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Oct 79 p 7]

CSO: 4420

SOUTH AFRICA

BLACK LEADERS SHARPEN CONTROVERSY

Buthelezi Rally Speech

Johannesburg POST in English 22 Oct 79 p 1

[Article by Joe Thloloe]

[Text] About 30,000 people at the Jabulani Amphitheatre yesterday heard Chief Gatsha Buthelezi warn Dr Mhato Motlana that his denigration of him "may ultimately cost human lives."

Chief Buthelezi also lashed out at POST, Mr Percy Qoboza, Mr Tom Manthata, the Committee of Ten, the Writers' Association of South Africa, Azapo, certain "white liberals and certain embassies."

In a 48-page speech he described Dr Motlana, chairman of the Committee of Ten, as a political baboon and a political leper.

Chief Buthelezi was speaking at Inkatha's annual rally, attended by members from all over the Transvaal, Natal and the Free State.

By the time he started speaking at 1 pm the central area of the amphitheatre was crowded with stick-carrying warriors and dotted with standards of the various branches--Sharpeville, Winterveldt, Standerton, etcetera.

Earlier in the day the chairman of the Soweto Community Council, Mr David Thebehalo, wearing Inkatha colors, told the crowd that Soweto belonged to Inkatha and "not to political clowns like Dr Motlana."

People streaming into the amphitheatre were given leaflets advising them to ask Inkatha how to become citizens of KwaZulu or any other homeland.

The leaflet is entitled "Seek your rights as a South African."

Chief Buthelezi told the meeting: "There is a very unholy alliance between the -called black radicals, white students and the small band of biased reporters both black and white, and the cocktail set drifting in and out of embassies."

Chief Gatsha gave a detailed history of his association with the African National Congress and the Zulu chieftainship and quoted from a book by Nelson Mandela to support his participation in Zulu politics.

The Press were also given photostat copies of letters between himself and Nelson Mandela, imprisoned ANC leader.

"It is high time that newspapers such as POST and SUNDAY POST stop trying to make political nonentities such as Dr Motlana into Soweto somebody, only because they use them as front men for Wasa," Chief Buthelezi said.

#### Dhlomo Rally Speech

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 22 Oct 79 p 3

[Excerpt]

DURBAN — Inkatha's secretary-general, Mr Oscar Dhlomo, has warned Committee of Ten chairman, Dr Nthato Motlana, that he will be dealt with "harshly indeed" by Inkatha if he vilifies the movement and its leaders again.

Speaking at a rally attended by almost 20 000 people in Soweto yesterday, he described Dr Motlana as a "political opportunist trying to ride on the backs of others to achieve recognition as a leader."

Clearly referring to a recent article in a black Johannesburg newspaper in which Dr Motlana labelled Chief Buthelezi, the president of Inkatha, a "traitor," Mr Dhlomo said: "We in Inkatha feel that Motlana has now gone too far and from now onwards each time he vilifies Inkatha or its leader we will deal with him harshly indeed."

"If he has no political philosophy to espouse, as he clearly does not have, then he should desist from playing with dynamite by insulting the leader of Inkatha, who is not only espousing but also following a well-defined policy in the liberation struggle.

#### SLANTED

Mr Dhlomo said Dr Motlana "has still to prove himself in an election as a civic leader" and he said that Dr Motlana had moved his children from Soweto to the "so called homelands, before calling on the other children to reject the system of Bantu education."

"POST" Comment

Johannesburg POST in English 23 Oct 79 p 6

[Editorial: "Name Calling Helps No-one"]

[text]

THE TIME has now come for the bickering among blacks to come to an end. For far too long, this in-fighting, with people calling each other names, has dominated our political life.

Have we now come to a stage where we have totally forgotten the purpose of our struggle? Have we now forgotten what our course is, or should be?

The attacks on various people and organisations by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi at the weekend have not done the black cause any good. The fact of the matter is that there will always be differences between people.

If our aim now is to try to expose each other as being "political babies", and concentrate our energies on trying to demolish each other, then we might as well forget the aim of our struggle.

There is no doubt that our political future depends on the extent of our unity. The Government has succeeded in dividing us, and in this wrangling, there can only be one winner — the Government.

As far as Chief Buthelezi's attack on POST is concerned, we will re-iterate our stand in this matter. We will continue to criticise Chief Buthelezi if we feel he has taken a wrong course. In the same way, we will criticise Dr Nkato Motlana if we believe he deserves criticism. We will not falter in this stand.

We believe we have a role to play in bringing about a spirit of reconciliation. For, in the end, those who have preached division for this very purpose of setting us up against each other are the only ones who will stand by and say: "Let them smash each other. We will collect the pieces".

'THE STAR' Editorial

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 23 Oct 79 p 22

[Editorial: "Ominous Rift in Black Leadership"]

[text]

IT is easy enough to dismiss the growing rancour between Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and Dr Nthato Motlana as part of a power struggle between rival black leaders, playing to the same grandstand. Indeed it contains elements of this, but unhappily the roots go deeper. They point to an ominous, potentially very damaging division over the means of black political struggle in South Africa.

Recently in a public speech the Committee of Ten leader called the chief a "traitor." At a big Inkatha rally in Soweto at the weekend, Chief Buthelezi responded with a sustained attack on Dr Motlana, calling him an "opportunist and elitist." And so a long-standing feud moves closer to a head.

The conflict is over methods and tactics rather than basic aims. Both leaders believe in non-violent change; both stand for black "liberation"; both make use of the rhetoric and the trappings of orthodox black nationalism; but there are sharp differences of method and emphasis.

The kwaZulu leader has chosen to work within the homelands system. He uses it to extract maximum benefit for his people while stressing his reservations, notably by refusing to

accept the ultimate step of independence. By this means, and through the Zulu-based Inkatha—which he has built into the country's largest mass movement—he has established a formidable power base which extends into the urban townships.

Here he runs into trouble with the Black Consciousness people. In Soweto "spontaneous" leaders like Dr Motlana have found a following, but they cannot claim any formal electoral mandate. This is essentially the fault of the Government, which for years denied urban blacks any meaningful political institutions. So standing outside the system, they tend to respond to the most vociferous elements, including the militant youth of the townships. Their political line becomes more radical. Today they will talk to the Government only on their own terms.

Both leaderships have understandable viewpoints. Both are in a difficult position, but this much is clear. Open hostility and name-calling is not going to advance by one whit the causes they stand for in common. On the contrary: it could easily get out of hand and end up in violence—which could set those causes tragically back.

BISHOP TUTU EXPLAINS VIEWS ON BOYCOTT

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 24 Oct 79 p 28

[Text]

**In a carefully reasoned question and answer session, Bishop Desmond Tutu, in Cape Town for the Methodist Conference, makes his plea for change in SA to John Battersby.**

**Q —** The SACC has defended your right to enlist the help of the international community to achieve fundamental change in South Africa. Do you intend to pursue the line that overseas countries should boycott South African products?

**A —** I have not yet said categorically that this is what I would like to see them do. I would certainly want them to exert diplomatic, political and economic pressure to help achieve the kind of movement I would like to see in South Africa — for the leaders of this country to sit down together to bring about desperately needed fundamental change. I am not a sadist. I should not like to see any destructive action being taken against a country that I love passionately.

**Q —** Can you foresee other areas where Christian principles are likely to clash with Prime Minister P W Botha's total strategy for South Africa?

**A —** I don't think that Christian principles are likely to clash with his strategy except where that strategy denies basic human rights for people. And for me the test of that is whether the Government will stop the Bantustan policy and the Group Areas Act.

**Q —** You have spoken in the past of the need for white liberation as well as black liberation. What do you mean by white liberation?

**A —** To deprive one person of freedom because of the colour of his skin impinges on the freedom of the other. But much more basic is the fact that white people are able to enjoy their privileges freely. When you give people a false sense of superiority you are not helping them to be human. You are dehumanising

them and instilling in them a deep sense of insecurity. How do you become human and liberated when you are always uneasy about whether black people are going to come in the night and destroy your house? That is the basic dehumanising quality of an oppressive system from which we all need to be liberated.

**Q —** In the present political climate in South Africa a momentum has been set in motion which would seem to have as its logical conclusion the scrapping of all statutory discrimination. Do you still see this as the main struggle of blacks? What about economic and social discrimination?

**A —** I would answer that in one sentence, which would probably be a record because I am known to be very loquacious. What we want in South Africa is to be treated as

human beings — full stop.

Q — How do you see the new flexibility in Government affecting the development of black organisations? Are they likely to become increasingly radical in their demands?

A: I don't think that there will be any significant change in the strategies of black organisations because they have been fundamentally committed to one thing — namely political power-sharing. Concessions and crumbs from the white table are out. We certainly commend people like the Prime Minister for his courage and Dr Koornhof for his humanity.

But this does not mean that we can be deflected from our main goal. It should be made as clear as possible to those in power that it is in the interests of the white community that they negotiate with us while they can from a position of strength.

Q: You recently encouraged the Azanian Peoples Organisation (Azapo) to negotiate with the Government rather than ignore it. What sort of response did you have?

A: I have not yet had any response. I agree with Azapo that you cannot negotiate within the apartheid system. Negotiation must clearly be about dismantling apartheid. I have put pre-conditions to sitting down with the Government-abolition of the pass laws, Bantu education and an immediate halt to resettlement schemes. But you have got to be politically astute and make it clear that you will be prepared to negotiate when the agenda is one which is geared to the dismantling of apartheid.

Q — You are on record as advocating majority rule as the only solution to the country's problems. Do you mean unconditional majority rule or a negotiated settlement?

A — When I say majority rule I am talking about universal adult suffrage. That every person who is adult in this country should have the right to participate in electing those who are going to govern them. Our desire is for a non-racial South Africa. Can you imagine what this country is going to be like when you don't have to look at the colour of a person's skin? When you just say that is a human being, a fellow South African? Can you imagine the energies that will be released in this country? It will be one of the most marvellous countries in the world. I might not live to see that day but brother, I am going to work like mad for the achievement of that idea.

Q — It's two years since the Government banned the World newspaper and all the emerging black consciousness organisations. What effect do you think that action has had on the black community and the society as a whole?

A — I think it crippled the black consciousness movement to a considerable extent. It meant that some of the most outstanding leadership that a country can have was done away with at one fell swoop. A new leadership emerged who were by the nature of things unlikely to be of the same calibre as men like Barney Pitana, Steve Biko, Mapetla, Mohapti and so on. The new leaders have had mainly negative relationships with whites and have become much more radical. There has also been an intensification of bitterness in the black community and a disillusionment.

When you force political movements underground you radicalise them. People who were previously apathetic have been politicised. There is today a much higher level of political consciousness. There are more and more people reaching the edge of the tolerance level.

INDIANS FACE DECISION WHETHER TO VOTE ON NEW CONSTITUTION

Review of Opinion

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 24 Oct 79 p 17

[Article by Yussuf Nazeer]

[Text] The dilemma facing 300,000 registered Indian voters is whether to take part in the first open South African Indian Council elections in five months' time--or stay at home and ignore the apartheid-oriented body.

Political observers are waiting to see what course the Indians will take on March 26.

Their participation or rejection of the elections will indicate the community's attitude towards an apartheid platform.

The Government is offering the Indian people a "new deal": join the whites and the coloured people in a three-tier parliamentary partnership.

The new political dispensation will allow Indian people to control their own affairs in their own group areas under their own "parliament."

But Indian and coloured leaders have rejected the offer. They say the dispensation of seven whites, four coloured Ministers and three Indians in the Cabinet of Councils is an unfair composition which gives them no real power.

The white Parliament would have 165 elected members and another 20 nominated--giving a total of 185 Parliamentarians. The coloured one would consist of 82 elected and 10 nominated--92 Parliamentarians; and the Indians would have 41 elected and five nominated.

There would be three Prime Ministers.

Notwithstanding the rejection of the dispensation, spokesmen for two Indian political parties--the Reform and the Democratic--say they are still "morally obligated" to contest the elections to block "puppets" winning seats and then readily accepting the dispensation.

A Reform Party spokesman, Mr S Abram-Mayet, says it is treating the elections as a referendum for a mandate to go into the council and reject the plan.

"We believe we can fight apartheid and racial discrimination effectively inside the system without the danger of being banned for our outspoken views," said Mr Abram-Mayet.

The Reform Party and the coloured Labour Party have aligned themselves with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha Movement in the South African Black Alliance.

As a result, alliance members back the Reform Party's decision to contest the elections, while the Black Solidarity Front opposes the elections.

The Indian Democratic Party prefers to remain free of alignments with black organizations. Though claiming to reject apartheid and racial discrimination, it is opting for negotiations with the Government rather than confrontation.

The party's national vice-chairman, Mr Faiz Khan, a member of the Lenasia Management Committee, said his party believes in "evolutionary changes."

"We are pragmatic," he said. "We know we cannot change 300 years of white apartheid rule for one-man-one-vote overnight. The Government wields power at the moment, so we will have to settle for evolutionary changes.

"We don't believe in revolution. These things tend to backfire, sweeping away those who trigger them," Mr Kahn said.

Bodies against the elections, such as the Solidarity Front, the Lenasia People's Candidates, the Transvaal and Natal Indian congresses, and a number of student bodies, say they are opposed to Government-created platforms.

They have branded the elections as an "Indians only racist exercise," the SAIC as a "farcical body inside a discriminatory sociopolitical structure," and those participating as "sell-outs" and "collaborators."

These anti-apartheid bodies do not believe the Government institutions can be effective platforms to remove discrimination. On the contrary, they say, these bodies are keeping apartheid going.

The leader of the People's Candidates, Dr Rashid Salojee, says it is pressure groups outside the system who are bringing about change.

"As long as we work inside the system, we are party to our own subjugation, giving credibility to separate but unequal so-called development."

A Solidarity Front spokesman, Dr A Asvat, said changing events now sweeping over southern Africa were certain to overtake the present apartheid structure "along with the collaborators."

#### Call for Referendum

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 24 Oct 79 p 17

[Text]

The wishes of the Indian people should be tested by calling a countrywide referendum — prior to the elections — to establish whether the new constitutional dispensation being offered to them is acceptable or not, a former SA Indian Council leader said.

"This would be the test to dispel all present doubts and speculation, and would also provide a clear mandate from the community as to what course of action should be followed," Mr H E Joosub, said.

Mr Joosub, former chairman of the SAIC, resigned from this body some time ago because he felt it was getting the Indian people nowhere.

"The forthcoming elections are vital to us, but not to the extent that we may have to endorse away permanently our rights to perpetuate a system which would be abhorrent," he added.

Mr Joosub said that there is increasing fear that the new dispensation will end up as a stark choice between chaos and autocracy, which would give rise to perennial frustrations.

"The Indian community is confronted with two basic issues — the election of leaders into the SAIC, and the acceptance or rejection of the constitution.

"These issues are of paramount importance to the future of the Indian people and it would be folly to treat them in one election without a prior referendum," said Mr Joosub.

He added: "I don't think the Indian community is in the mood to go to the polls under the present system. Nor do I believe they are impressed with the new offer being made to them without full consultation with them. They have not given anyone the mandate thus far to speak for them."

He said there was nothing new in the "new deal" for Indian and coloured people. They were merely being offered a new "glorified body" with higher perks.

Mr Joosub said three parliaments would be an extravagance to be carried by the taxpayer.

O: 4420

SOUTH AFRICA

SLABBERT DENIES PPP WANTS BLACK MAJORITY RULE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Oct 79 p 7

[Article by Ian Thomas]

[Text]

**PROGRESSIVE** Federal Party (PPP) leader Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert has admitted to *The Citizen* his belief that South Africa cannot have indefinite White rule.

Dr Slabbert also told *The Citizen* he would have no objection to sitting down with Black consciousness leaders, such as Nelson Mandela, provided they renounced violence and subversion.

Mandela is at present detained on Robben Island.

Dr Slabbert also said PPP policies would eventually lead to integrated schools, swimming pools and restaurants.

Although, Dr Slabbert was emphatic that PPP policy would not lead to Black majority rule, he said: "I have always emphasised on the one hand that constitutional mechanisms, when they come into operation will prevent majority government, while on the other hand we will have a political process that leads to a new constitution and equally important... a national convention."

"The White parliament will call the convention, the White parliament will have

to take the advice of the convention and the White parliament will have to implement the new constitution."

Asked if that meant indefinite White rule, he said: "No, you can't have indefinite White rule. What we are saying is that the White parliament is *de facto*, the parliament of the day. Sovereignty has to change hands constitutionally."

Asked whether PPP policy would eventually lead to Black majority rule, he said: "No, our policy is geared to prevent this. If no consensus is found at the convention, obviously the White Government has to go on governing, until they find a constitution that does not lead to majority domination."

Dr Slabbert said White domination led to Black power, which was the danger of the present Government's policy.

Commenting on confusion among Edeavale voters as to what the PPP's policies actually meant to them, he said he could see no reason why the voters should be confused.

CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION HEARS CALL FOR BLACK ROLE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Nov 79 p 7

[Text]

DURBAN. — The Reform Party told the government's constitutional commission yesterday why it was not prepared to give evidence.

Mr J N Reddy, executive chairman of the South African Indian Council, represented the Reform Party at the constitutional commission's hearing here.

The Reform Party had already informed the all-party Parliamentary commission that it was not prepared to give evidence and, following a request, permission was granted for its reasons to be stated.

The chairman of the 16-member commission, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, Minister of the Interior, appealed to people giving evidence not only to criticise the Constitution Bill, which was published earlier this year, but also to make positive suggestions.

Mr Schlebusch's appeal followed evidence given by a Durban constitutional lawyer in which only the Bill

was dealt with and no alternatives were offered.

The lawyer, Mr Lawrence Boule, senior lecturer in public law at the University of Natal, earlier told the commission that he had limited his evidence to the terms of the Constitution Bill.

He criticised a number of aspects of the Bill and, in particular, what he called the perpetuation of the "rules of the old game".

He said the existing constitution had proved to be inadequate but that the proposed new constitution perpetuated the same problems.

The major problem was that it perpetuated the majority and minority devices that were already being practised.

He said this could only lead to conflict. He asked that greater consideration should be given to proportional representation particularly at the level of central government, as under the existing proposals opposition groups were given no power at top levels.

He also suggested that if the government went ahead with a constitution similar to the existing proposals, the Blacks who were not tied closely to the homelands should be given similar political opportunities as those envisaged for the Indians and Coloureds. ¶

Consideration should be given to groups, other than ethnic groups, which might emerge if there was freedom of political association.

SOUTH AFRICA

NP LEADERS SEEK TO REASSURE CONSERVATIVES ON MIXED MARRIAGE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 23 Oct 79 p 12

[Text]

Nationalist leaders have embarked on a campaign to reassure conservative voters that the Government is not planning to scrap the Immorality and Mixed Marriages Acts.

The National Party in the Transvaal has taken out large newspaper advertisements which point out that the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, never said that the laws would be abolished, but that he was open to suggestions to improve them.

Nationalist MPs and Cabinet Ministers appearing on public platforms have been at great pains to explain what Mr Botha meant when he spoke about the two Acts at the Cape NP Congress.

There is concern that the KNP is exploiting this issue to create alarm among the rank and file NP voters.

● The leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, has challenged the NP to stop its "double talk and vagueness" on the laws and to tell the electorate clearly where it stands.

"We cannot let the Nats get away with this kind of thing. They get all the kudos for hinting at change, and end up contradicting such hints in order to placate their traditional supporters."

● The newsletter of the Nederduitsch Herstelvormde Kerk asks whether the Afrikaner's political leaders are guilty of double talk on cardinal issues.

"Our politicians should learn to talk and act clearly and in a manner which could not be open to misrepresentation."

CSO: 4420

LEADER REVIEWS HNP'S 10-YEAR HISTORY

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 25 Oct 79 p 30

[Article by Leon Marshall]

[Text]

Today, 10 years ago, the Herstigte Nasionale Party was formed in the Pretoria City Hall.

It was a remarkable occasion, awe-inspiring but also frightening in a way.

Battle cries went up, money flowed in for the party and old Afrikaner folk songs were sung as conservative Afrikaners gave vent to years of pent-up frustrations as they saw their separatist dream stealthily eroded.

They seemed set to split nationalist Afrikanerdom down the middle, and in the process to recapture the spirit of apartheid which had been the mighty emotional slogan with which moderate opposition had been steamrolled into a state of dismal confusion by the Nationalists.

But that enthusiastic meeting was only the beginning of what turned out to be a bumpy road for the HNP. Their first 10 years as a political party has become a textbook example of the bitterness which ensues when political brothers fall out, particularly if they believed their political brotherhood to have been based on a more important common nationhood.

The bitterness has not subsided, but, if anything, intensified, as clearly showed this week when Mr Jaap Marais, leader of the HNP, talked about the 10th anniversary of his party.

Recalling the circumstances which led to the break-away, he said it was not something that had come suddenly. For years before there had been undercurrents which everybody knew had eventually to lead to a split. It was a question only of when.

He and various other Nationalist MPs were not happy with Mr Vorster's policy directions, particularly on sport, diplomatic relation with African countries and also relations between English and Afrikaans-speaking people, politically.

But it was on the sport issue that their hands were finally forced when at the Transvaal Nationalist Congress of 1969 they were virtually given an ultimatum to accept the sport policy or get out.

Their hands were forced also by Mr Vorster's announcement of an early election.

"It heightened our criteria. We had the choice of standing for election on a policy ticket in which we did not believe simply for the sake of retaining our seats, or of getting out.

"I remember the night well when I took the decision not to play politics on that false basis. I also had the choice of getting out of politics altogether or staying in. I decided that if I saw fit to fight those policy directions while inside the National Party, then I was as much obliged to fight them from outside," says Mr Marais.

As old party-political hands who had come a long way with the National Party and knew its workings and methods, they had an idea of what they were up against.

They had no newspapers supporting them to spread their propaganda. They did not have a party organisation to capitalise on the initial interest. And worse still, they had to get themselves on an election footing immediately to meet the Nationalist Government in the clash at the polls which Mr Vorster had sprung on them.

"Those people must not today complain about HNP members upsetting their meetings. I remember well how our people were treated in 1970, how Government supporters led by their MPs jumped on platforms to try to take over our meetings," says Mr Marais.

In parliament they faced ridicule, and in the election campaign that followed they had to contend with the fiercest of all charges and also the most effective — that of splitting Afrikanerdom.

The party's morale took a shattering blow when it got trounced in that first election. But in the following year Mr Marais himself boosted morale when he pushed up his

party's vote in his tough battle against Dr Andries Treurnicht in Waterberg.

In the 1974 election the HNP again improved its position, but then came the next shattering blow when in 1977 it was heavily defeated in the face of Mr Vorster's "Unite against the outside world" election.

"My own belief in the party and its cause never waned," insists Mr Marais. He gives three reasons for this.

The first is that the party was born from a crisis, similar to that which led to the establishment of the National Party in 1912 and which led to the formation of the purified National Party in 1933. "... a 'no' up the stamp of genuineness."

Secondly it was realised that it would be only a question of time before the ordinary man would be able to see for himself where the Government was going. "Initially, we realised, the Government might get away by playing with words, and by not revealing its hand too clearly. But the time would come when they would be forced to do so, and then ordinary people would realise our hunch at the time was right. That would finally establish our credibility."

Thirdly, "the political battle we had to fight as the way we fought showed the calibre of politician we had on the inside of the HNP. I think our opponents underestimated us."

Mr Marais says he has never felt sorry about leaving the NP.

It is a question of time only he stays before the party gets representation in parliament. "That day might be much closer than Mr P W Botha thinks," claims Mr Marais.

REPORTAGE. COMMENT ON LABOR DEVELOPMENTS

Inter-racial Trade Union Plan

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 19 Oct 79 p 6

[Article by Sieg Zanniz]

[Text]

Plans to merge into the first single trade union for workers of all races in an entire industry were announced today by the three trade unions in South Africa's furniture industry.

One of the unions involved belongs to the conservative white Confederation of Labour, which has opposed black and mixed trade unions strongly in the past.

Simultaneously, it was revealed that 3 000 black furniture workers on the Reef had been organised into the new black Furniture, Bedding and Allied Workers' Union of South Africa.

This massive recruitment, which started in April, was made possible through co-operation between employers and the registered National Union of Furniture Workers (for 10 000 coloured workers) which launched the black union.

Mr Mohan Lalaram, general secretary of both the black and the coloured union, intends to apply for registration of the black union as soon as this is permissible—three months after its formal inception.

"But we intend to ask also for permission to es-

tablish a single union for all furniture workers," he said.

"It makes no sense to have three trade unions when workers of different races are prepared to stand together."

"We hope the Government will open the door to mixed trade unions very soon. This is the best way of promoting harmony and stability in industry."

The general secretary of the 800-strong white National Association of Furniture Workers, Mr A J Groenewald, foresaw no problem in getting his members to merge with the black and coloured unions.

## White Unions' Concern

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 23 Oct 79 p 22

[Article by Siegfried Hannig]

[Text]

The prospect of a black mining union, possibly outnumbering the combined membership of white mining unions, has been raised by the extension of trade union rights to migrant workers.

Now only foreigners from countries which never belonged to South Africa remain excluded from trade union rights.

This means that more than half of the 436 588 blacks on coal, gold and platinum mines (roughly 55 percent) have trade union rights.

The discriminatory provisions of the Mines and Works Act have no bearing on trade union rights.

Therefore there is nothing to prevent the formation of a black mining union, it would seem.

This is a matter of serious concern to the White Mineworkers' Union (MWU) which has taken a firm stand against any labour reforms and disrupted much of the mining industry with its illegal strike on job reservation in March.

An investigation by the MWU has revealed that its own members are outnumbered by 41 to one at a Sishenfontein mine by blacks who are eligible for trade union rights.

The investigation showed that 8 216 (63 percent) of the 13 000 black labourers at the mine were entitled to these rights.

"At the same mine the MWU has 200 members and altogether there are about 1 000 whites earning a living on the mine," writes MWU leader Mr P J "Arnie" Paulus in the latest edition of his newspaper.

"What hope have the white unions and associations to measure up to a black union which will have in the vicinity of 8 000 members on an average mine?"

Even if only a quarter of the blacks formed a union, the employer would have to accede to any demand by the union to share white facilities, Mr Paulus argued.

The alternative would be a paralysing strike.

He attributed the National Party's "poor showing" in the Rustenburg by-election to concern about this kind of development.

Mr Johann Liebenberg, industrial relations adviser of the Chamber of Mines, commented:

"The industry has discussed the matter of black trade unions in very general terms with some of the existing registered unions."

"But we have had no approaches regarding the formation of black trade unions and are waiting to see how matters develop."

Indeed, there has been

no news of any attempt to organise black miners from within South Africa in recent years.

The reason is generally seen as lying in the difficulties which migrant labour poses to those who want to organise a union of migrant workers.

Short terms of service mean a continuously changing membership and entail administrative problems.

Nevertheless, strong black trade union membership existed in the mining industry many years ago.

And the trend towards longer terms of service among mining migrants, combined with shorter gaps between terms of service and the "growing popularity of the re-employment guarantee certificate," is creating a more stable black labour force on the mines.

As the mining industry succeeds in its efforts to stabilise its black labour force, the prospects of black trade unionism in the industry will improve.

## Ford Plant Strike

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Nov 79 p 13

[Text]

**PORT ELIZABETH.** — Ford's Struandale plant in Port Elizabeth was at a standstill yesterday as 700 workers continued their wildcat strike in support of Mr Thembile Botha, leader of the Black Civic Organisation.

The workers streamed out of the factory gates after noon yesterday in sympathy with Mr Botha, who resigned on Tuesday after an alleged ultimatum to choose between his job or his association.

By 1.30 pm yesterday hundreds of workers had gathered outside the gates of the plant demanding that management bring Mr Botha to address them on the circumstances of his resignation.

Shop stewards and management held a brief discussion at the plant's entrance and after an address by a Mr Sompsonka, a steward, the crowd decided to wait until 3.30 pm for Mr Botha's arrival.

Workers rejected calls to elect a deputation...to see management, for fear of victimisation, but sent a message through a foreman that they wanted Mr Botha to address them.

Shortly after 3.30 pm the crowd was addressed by a union representative and told

Mr Botha would be brought to address them at 7.30 am today. Immediately after the message was delivered the strikers broke up and began drifting away.

The workers expressed strong solidarity with Mr Botha and bitterly attacked the company for giving him what appeared an ultimatum to quit the company or the association.

They emphasized that they would be prepared to return to work if management was prepared to bring Mr Botha to them.

The crowd of strikers outside the plant yesterday remained orderly. Solitary workers leaving or entering the plant were loudly jeered.

The Ford management has meanwhile adopted a "wait and see" approach to the situation, with spokesmen reluctant to comment on whether the company was prepared to enter into negotiations.

A spokesman for Ford yesterday also declined to say whether the company was prepared to bring Mr Botha to the workers today.

The strikers were still being regarded as Ford employees and were welcome to return to work, he said.

SOUTH AFRICA

KOORNHOF REVIEWS MEASURES TO PROMOTE BLACK COMMERCE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 22 Oct 79 p 23

[Text]

The Government was looking at more ways to bring blacks into the free market economy, Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, said at the weekend.

He told the Free Market Foundation conference in Johannesburg that the feasibility of developing a black sector with domestic trade and industry was being examined.

There was a significant potential for the creation of a great many jobs in the short term with minimal capital and little or no training.

It could be a useful method of developing and utilising manpower potential, he said.

**SHEBEENS**

In his speech, he also said:

● The position of shebeens and entertainment in black areas is receiving attention.

● Profit-sharing arrangements between blacks and whites are being considered as a major step towards the development of black urban areas.

● Amendments to the Environment Planning Act are under consideration to accommodate certain changes.

● About 180 000 stands will become available for 99-year leasehold soon. More than 21 000 sites are available in Soweto now and another 25 000 should be available within the next month.

● The technical problems regarding the provision of adequate security for urban blacks to white lenders are also being ironed out.

The Government is continually reviewing the situation, he said.

CSO: 4420

GENERAL SALES TAX SHOULD BE USED TO FINANCE MUNICIPALITIES

Oberholzer Article

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 22 Oct 79 p 20

[Article by J F Oberholzer, MPC and chairman of the Johannesburg Council's Management Committee]

[Text]

The present financial crisis in local government (and a crisis is what I believe it to be) is one which those of us intimately involved with municipal affairs have foreseen for some time.

And we have not only foreseen it: we have made many and varied attempts to avoid it, and it is through no fault of ours that these attempts have proved to be inadequate. The cause of the crisis is, in a few words, a dire shortage of revenue on the one hand, and rampant cost increases on the other.

As far as costs are concerned there is little that local government can do to reduce expenditure. In Johannesburg we economise wherever we can, even to the extent of reducing, for example, cleansing and library services.

But one cannot simply cut back indefinitely: one can scarcely expect a city or town to flourish if the municipal authority does not in some way stimulate the local economy, and in any event one cannot expect ratepayers to be content with paying increasingly more rates for increasingly fewer services.

Furthermore, often staggering increases in administered prices do not make it possible to economise effectively: one cannot run a city without coal or steel or electricity, and it is precisely items such as these which are subject to frequent and substantial price increases.

The problem is not alleviated, of course, by the attitude of the Central Government which, despite its refusal to pay assessment rates on the grounds that one level of government should not tax another, expects local authorities to pay GST, customs and excise duties, fuel levies, in fact every tax except income tax.

And then there is the problem of insufficient revenue. The budget of a city the size of Johannesburg is over R400-million a year. To raise that sort of money one needs a wide income base, and assessment rates, the traditional and virtually sole source of municipal revenue, ie property tax are not sufficiently flexible to meet this need. Of course, many local authorities sell electricity, water and related services, but the income they raise in this way contributes only marginally towards the running of the municipality.

This income is primarily used to finance the relevant trading undertaking, and only small profits are available to supplement rate income. Johannesburg's electricity department has an annual income of almost R120-million, but only R8-million of this can be paid into the rate account. And then not all trading undertakings run at a profit. Municipal transport costs Johannesburg's ratepayers over R9-million a year.

The problem with

assessment rates as a source of revenue is that property valuations do not necessarily increase in step with inflation. Property values, for example, in parts of the Johannesburg CBD have shown a tendency to decrease, and the same trend is evident in some of the older and wealthier suburbs such as Houghton. At the same time property values are no longer an indication of a home-owner's ability to pay rates. In some old suburbs such as Norwood property values have recently rocketed because of the current demand for small stands and Chelsea-type cottages. Long-established residents of these suburbs are now faced with an unpleasant dilemma: either to pay rates far in excess of what they are used to and of what they can probably afford, or to sell their property and move to a cheaper area.

If the result of a rating system is to drive people out of their homes, that system has become iniquitous, and it is time to replace it with something less burdensome. I see no virtue in retaining domestic assessment rates as a source of revenue if at the same time the costs to the ratepayer are debilitating and the benefits to the local authorities inadequate.

Many alternative sources of revenue have been suggested. A payroll tax and a local income tax are two frequently mentioned possibilities, but neither seem to me to present a proper solution to the problem. A payroll tax will benefit a municipality such as Johannesburg, which is a major centre of employment, but it will do precious little for Roodepoort or Randburg, and nothing at all for a fledgling local authority such as Soweto.

A local income tax in turn may be advantageous

for dormitory municipalities, but may be less useful for particularly metropolitan centres such as Johannesburg because many people who earn their income in Johannesburg do not in fact live inside our municipal area. In any event, both of these taxes may pose administrative problems in their implementation.

As I see it, the easiest and most equitable solution is to abolish all rates on domestic properties, to increase GST from 4 percent to say 4½ percent, and to pay over the proceeds of this increase for distribution among all local authorities in proportion to their current income from domestic assessment rates.

In this way part of the burden of financing the administration of our towns and cities will be borne by everyone in the country, and rightly so, because it is through the existence of these towns and cities that the national economy thrives.

I have heard the pious argument expressed that my suggestion will mean that the residents of Soweto will now be paying the assessment rates of the whites in Houghton. I think it is particularly these residents of Soweto who stand to gain most if my suggestion is implemented: a Sowetan family with a monthly outlay of R100 on taxable goods will pay 50c extra in GST.

It is not realised that the people of Soweto do pay rates but they pay it via their house rentals. The cost of services in Soweto have increased to such an extent that their rents have to be doubled from an average of R18

per month to R36 per month to pay for these increased costs, so it will be readily appreciated that the Sowetan who spends R100 a month on taxable goods will only pay an extra 50 cents in General Sales Tax. Compare that small extra expenditure with an extra R18 a month that he will have to pay for his services through his house rent.

Sharing in GST the Soweto Community Council will then be assured of a dependable and ever-growing source of income, which takes account of a man's ability to pay and will avoid ever-increasing rentals with threats of riots from the tenants who have to pay the increases. In any case, the imposition of GST certainly eased the white man's direct tax burden, but it has done nothing similar for the blacks, and thus it is no less than fair that black local authorities should benefit from the proceeds of GST, and if necessary should benefit to an even greater extent than their white counterparts.

One of the main arguments against my suggestion is that local government, if dependent on GST, will be in the pocket of the State, and that it will be the end of local autonomy. My view is that local autonomy is certainly desirable, but in practice it scarcely exists.

The crisis in which we find ourselves will not pass of its own accord. Procuring a small share of GST may not solve all our financial problems, but it will certainly put an end to this crisis, and ensure the continued existence of the homeowner.

'THE STAR' Comment

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 25 Oct 79 p 30

[Editorial]

[Text]

**A**T first sight Mr Francois Oberholzer's plan for an increased GST as a substitute for rates seemed so radical that it appeared discriminatory, undesirable and impracticable. However, Mr Oberholzer's detailed exposition on this page on Monday showed that there was much merit which should be explored. Far from subsidising white Johannesburg, for instance, Sowetans would, for a modest increase in living costs, be spared big rent increases. And the "shadow city" could receive a huge injection of funds.

Mr Oberholzer argues, with some justification, that the burden of financing towns and cities should be borne by everyone in the country because it is through the existence of the urban areas that the national economy thrives. He argues convincingly that there is a limit to how much services can be cut back and rates raised at the same time. Some of the municipalities' increased costs are due to GST — which the Government unblushingly claims while refusing to pay rates on its

buildings on the ground that one level of government should not tax another.

Mr Oberholzer also deals with the fear that if money were poured into the national coffers and distributed to local authorities in proportion to their current income from domestic assessment rates (Soweto might need a special formula), that would be the end of local autonomy. He responds that autonomy, a desirable arrangement, is scarcely honoured in practice anyway and as chairman of the country's largest management committee for the last seven years, he would be in a position to know just how much national and provincial government interfere with municipal management.

Mr Oberholzer's campaign is inspired by what he calls a financial crisis in local government. It is a crisis that Johannesburg shares with some of the world's greatest cities that rely on the same out-of-date rating system. His suggestion is certainly worth serious—and urgent—consideration.

CSO: 4420

## SOUTH AFRICA

### BOTHA ANNOUNCED NATIONAL MANPOWER COMMISSION MEMBERS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Nov 79 p 3

[Text]

**THE Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Mr Fanie Botha, yesterday announced names of 41 prominent people to serve on the National Manpower Commission with effect from today.**

Mr Botha announced in September that the Commission would be headed by Dr H J J Beyndens as chairman. He will be assisted by Prof P J van der Merwe, who will head an expert directorate, which will serve the National Manpower Commission with advice.

"The Government," Mr Botha said, "attaches great importance to labour matters, considering the significance for the economic development and growth of our country, and for the maintenance of sound human relations. Members of the National Manpower Commission must therefore be of a particular background, and have experience of the labour set-up in the country."

"The National Manpower Commission is a statutory body which must be composed of representatives of the State, employers and employees from all sectors of the national economy. It is my conviction that the Commission must also be representa-

tive of all population groups. Members of the National Manpower Commission will serve for a period of two years.

The members of the Commission are:

Dr W Badenhorst — Market and Opinion Surveys (Pty) Ltd.

W Bernauer — honorary secretary, SA Confederation of Labour.

Maj-Gen G J J Basson, Deputy-Chief of Staff Personnel, Department of Defence.

Dr S S Brand — economic adviser to the Prime Minister.

E A Cilliers — Secretary for Manpower Utilisation.

B L Currie — chairman, Federal Consultative Council of SAR and H Staff Associations.

L B de Wet — group industrial relations manager, Hulett Corporation.

Dr E P Drummond — director, Steel and Engineering Industries Federation.

C W H du Toit — personnel consultant, Anglo American Industrial Corporation.

J A Grobelaar — general secretary, Trade Union Council of South Africa.

J H D Grotius — director, Building Industries Federation.

D A Hanekom — public relations, Department of Coloured Affairs.

Z M Jakavula — personnel officer, Preus Paints (EP) (Pty) Ltd, Port Elizabeth.

Mrs Kate Jewell — senior lecturer, the Graduate School of Business, University of Cape Town.

Dr S J Klaas — chairman, Board of Trade and Industries.

M Lakram — national secretary, National Union of Furniture and Allied Workers' of South Africa.

J Liebenberg — industrial relations adviser, Chamber of Mines.

J B Magwana — personnel development officer, Hulett Corporation.

Prof H O Marais — rector, Potchefstroom College of Education.

Mrs L B Mvula — general secretary, National Union of Clothing Workers (SA).

S C M Naidoo — Director of National Education.

T S Notling — general secretary, Amalgamated Engineering Union.

Dr G K Nelson — director, National Institute for Personnel Research.

J Nienaber — director, Technical and Universities, Department of Education and Training.

P A Olivier — deputy-secretary, Department of Indian Affairs.

J Opperman — senior director, East Rand Administration Board.

P J Pienaar — general secretary, Motor Industry Employees' Union.

Prof J Poolman — vice-rector, Randse Afrikaanse Universiteit.

S S Potgieter — deputy-secretary, labour and residence, Department of Co-operation and Development.

W T B Ritgard — senior director of personnel, Posts and Telecommunications.

P W G Rossouw — deputy-president, Institute of Personnel Management.

T I Steenkamp — group personnel manager, General Mining and Finance Corporation.

F F de W Stockenstrom — executive director, Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut.

Prof S M Swart — director, Institute of Labour Relations, Union.

J P Vorster — assistant-general manager (manpower) SAB and H.

Prof P J van der Merwe — deputy-chairman, National Manpower Commission.

M H van Noordwyk — deputy-secretary, labour relations, Department of Manpower Utilisation.

Dr J H Vlaser — executive director, National Productivity Institute.

R C Webb — general secretary, Motor Industry Combined Workers' Union.

J Wilkins — president, South African Agricultural Union.

B Motsoenyane — president, National African Federated Chamber of Commerce.

CSO: 4420

SOUTH AFRICA

COLOREDS TO REMAIN IN TWO CAPE AREAS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Nov 79 p 2

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — Thousands of Coloured families in the suburbs of Woodstock and Salt River have been freed from threat of eviction by a statement issued by the Minister of Environmental Planning and Energy, Mr P W de Klerk.

In terms of the statement, two areas that are officially White, but most of whose residents are Coloured, will be declared Coloured group areas.

An area zoned for industrial purposes may now be used by all population groups.

A decision about another

area, which is populated by roughly equal numbers of Whites and Coloureds, will remain in abeyance for the time being.

The Mayor of Cape Town, Mr Louis Kreiner, commented yesterday that the only good thing about the decision was that they created another area where Coloured people could live closer to the city centre.

He deplored the fact that the status quo had been preserved only "for the time being" in what was the major part of Woodstock.

This meant that people there would live in continuing uncertainty and have

difficulty in selling their properties.

Dr Erika Theron, chairman of the Commission on Matters Relating to the Coloured People, said she was satisfied with the decision, which was in line with a recommendation of the commission.

She emphasised that this was her view while the Group Areas Act still existed. She recently called for a review of this law.

Dr Theron also pointed out that the commission had asked that District Six, with Woodstock and Salt River, should be declared Coloured.

CSO: 4420

COLOREDS DIVIDED ON TWO NEW HOUSING PROJECTS

Johannesburg THE TIMES in English 29 Oct 79 p 7

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — There is a strong diversity of opinion among the Coloured community on the two giant housing projects at Atlantis and Mitchells Plain, designed ultimately to house a million Coloured people.

The projects — aroused outright condemnation — and praise as a dynamic policy.

The national leader of the ruling Labour Party in the Coloured Persons' Representative Council, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, says he has never been happy with the establishment of either Atlantis or Mitchells Plain.

"The Government has simply decided that no new Coloured areas will be set aside for Coloured housing in the Cape Peninsula and I am not prepared to accept this.

"I am not prepared to accept Mitchells Plain as a little Coloured homeland. The moving of people to this area is a wicked scheme.

"The Coloured people must have the choice of mobility. It is their right to decide where they want to stay and whether they can afford it. Houses are standing empty in many White areas."

Mr Hendrickse says there are major commuting problems for the residents of both Atlantis and Mitchells Plain.

Dr Willie Bergina, former leader of the opposition in the CRC and now an independent member, says the authorities must be thanked for their dynamic policy of development at Atlantis and Mitchells Plain.

"Atlantis is an important facet in the provision of

housing for the Coloured people and there is a very real need for a Mitchells Plain," he said.

CSO: 4420

SOUTH AFRICA

INTELLIGENCE SERVICE ADVERTISED FOR RECRUITS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 23 Oct 79 p 1

[Article by Chris Marais]

[Text]

THE Department of National Security, formerly the Bureau for State Security (BOSS), has started advertising for staff in the Rand Daily Mail and other major South African newspapers.

This development follows a similar such move by the American Central Intelligence Agency, which started a public recruitment drive in August this year.

The CIA received thousands of inquiries about the ads, which ran in 12 major US newspapers seeking men and women "who still have a spirit of adventure".

In the local, more soberly worded DONS advertisement, the primary function of the department as the country's intelligence service is outlined as "the collection and evaluation of national security intelligence to detect and identify any threat or potential threat to the security of the RSA and

to advise the Government thereof.

"Intelligence work requires objectivity, sound judgement, loyalty and concern for matters of national interest," it states.

The minimum requirement for a DONS agent is a matric and bilingualism.

"A knowledge of foreign languages is necessary for certain fields," it adds.

"There is always a shortage of staff in the depart-

ment," a DONS spokesman told the Rand Daily Mail. "It had never been policy before to advertise through the newspapers, but we found that with our previous methods of person to person recruitment we did not reach a large enough sector of the public."

The department offers "competitive salaries and excellent fringe benefits". The new DONS crest appears in the ad.

C.O.: 4420

NATAL BUSINESSMEN CONCERNED ABOUT KWAZULU CONSOLIDATION RUMORS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Nov 79 p 18

[Article by Tim Clarke]

[Text]

A STATEMENT by the South African Sugar Association (SASA) opposing consolidation of several areas of Zululand into the KwaZulu homeland has become a major issue in the Eshowe parliamentary and provincial by-elections to be held on November 7.

The Sugar Association, in a memorandum to the Government, said it was opposed to further homeland consolidation which involved large sugar producing areas.

The report said the multi-million rand sugar industry could be placed in jeopardy and that many sugar farms might have to close because of the reduced supply of cane.

Within hours of the contents of the confidential report being revealed yesterday the National Party campaign machine in Eshowe was looking to Pretoria for help to counter its effects.

Mr Willy Heine, the National Party parliamentary candidate claimed that the report had been leaked deliberately to a Durban newspaper which used it as its main story.

He said it was obvious that the issue was being used by his NRP opponent, Mr Gert Claassen.

Mr Claassen said that the Association's report could be described only as "devastating" and had confirmed the NRP view that if more land were given to KwaZulu, then Natal would collapse and the Whites would have to get out.

He said it appeared to him that the Government, acting out of spite, was determined to wipe out Natal because it was the only province directed by the NRP.

Mr Heine refuted these claims and pointed out the Prime Minister's directive to the consolidation committee. He said that these instructions had been very clear — consolidation proposals should be made with a view to improving the economy of the country and not harming it.

He said he was certain the Government was not intent on wrecking the economy.

The future of the Natal South Coast remains uncertain despite assurances at Cabinet level that persistent rumours that the area is to go "Black" are premature.

The uncertainty of the future for the area emerged at a meeting attended by about 250 angry South Coast residents at Port Shepstone on Tuesday night.

The meeting was called to probe the rumours which have persisted along the coast for more than three weeks that the whole area was to be incorporated in the KwaZulu homeland.

At the meeting was the National Party MP for the South Coast, Mr M van der Westhuysen, who was asked repeatedly for assurances that the South Coast would not be incorporated into the homeland.

Mr Van der Westhuysen would not commit himself fully although he said "he was almost sure that the area would not be consolidated into KwaZulu overnight."

He said the rumours were despicable. People on the coast should show more confidence in the area and in themselves.

He forecast major developments on the South Coast. Residents should be patient and close their ears to rumour-mongering. By next year their future would be decided. It appeared that a decision would be taken in July next year on consolidation of the area into KwaZulu.

Despite these assurances, the meeting decided unanimously to instruct Mr Van der Westhuysen to inform the Government that the South Coast wanted nothing to do with incorporation into the KwaZulu homeland.

CSO: 4420

SADF MEDICAL OFFICER REACTS TO REPORT OF U.S. BAN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Oct 79 p 11

[Text]

THE South African Defence Force was experiencing no problems in obtaining necessary medical supplies, the Surgeon-General of the Defence Force, Lieutenant-General N J Nieuwoudt, said yesterday.

Gen Nieuwoudt was reacting to statements in newspaper that an alleged ban by the United States on the export of medical supplies to the defence force would "cause no problems".

The general said: "It has come to my notice that I have been quoted in an Afrikaans language newspaper that I purportedly by implication confirmed to a reporter of the newspaper that America this month placed a prohibition on the export of medicine to South Africa.

"I wish to state clearly that the reporter of the newspaper involved telephoned and confronted me with an allegation that she had confidential information that such a ban does exist.

"I put it to her that I did not have comment on this as

we are not at this stage experiencing problems with obtaining medicine and that we obtain what we need.

"The linking of my name to certain allegations in this report therefore took place without my permission and is in my view a total distortion of that which I was prepared to say to the reporter."

CSO: 4420

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

AZAPO PRESIDENT NKONDO--More than 1,500 people cheered wildly when the president of the Azanian People's Organization (Azapo) said negotiations would not bring liberation. The president, Mr Curtis Nkondo, was speaking at an October 19 commemoration service at the Catholic Church in Zwide. Mr Nkondo was an instant hit with the gathering. The service was one of two in the eastern Cape addressed by Mr Nkondo. On Friday night he had addressed East London people and on Saturday was at Port Elizabeth at the Zwide meeting. There were other meetings in the country. The Port Elizabeth area was heavily patrolled by police. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg POST in English 22 Oct 79 p 8]

BLACK, WHITE LEADERS MEETING--A major assembly of Black and White leaders from the private sector, Homeland and departmental heads of universities and Government will meet to discuss the economic problems and opportunities of the 1980's at the University of Witwatersrand from November 19 to 23. The "Free enterprise and the individual" conference will adjourn on November 22 when the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, meets business and civic leaders at the Carlton Hotel to discuss the economic constellation of Southern African states, a spokesman for the organizers said yesterday. "This will be the last major assembly of 1979 when ways and means of expanding the benefits of the free enterprise system to all population groups will be discussed," said Mr Robert Greig, public relations officer for the 1820 Settlers' National Monument Foundation. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Oct 79 p 7]

RESIGNATION WRAB CHAIRMAN MULDER--The chairman of the West Rand Administration Board, Mr Manie Mulder--brother of former Cabinet Minister Dr Connie Mulder--yesterday resigned as chairman of the WRAB. The resignation was announced by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Cooperation and Development, last night. Mr Mulder visited Dr Koornhof in Pretoria yesterday and offered his resignation with effect from 1 December 1979. Dr Koornhof said there was no truth in allegations that Mr Mulder had been relieved of his office. He said it should be noted that Mr Mulder had intimated that he possibly would like to return to the teaching profession from which he resigned to take up the office of chairman of the WRAB. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Oct 79 pp 1, 2]

PRETORIA INDIANS SEEK REPRESENTATION--Three of the five "Rebel" anti-establishment members of the old management committee of Laudium, Pretoria's Indian Group Area township, have been elected--and will continue the fight for direct representation on Pretoria's White City Council. The two new members of the committee, elected on Wednesday--the results were formally announced yesterday--are both members of the "caretaker" committee appointed by the Administrator-in-executive committee for Laudium earlier this year. The new committee will meet formally for the first time next Thursday. The "caretaker" committee was appointed after the original management committee resigned in February this year, claiming that it was being "ignored and pushed aside" by the Pretoria City Council. Demands were made for direct representation for Pretoria's Indian community on the City Council. Subsequently a by-election was boycotted. Yesterday Mr Usman Ahmed, chairman of the old committee and re-elected to the new one, pledged that the fight would continue for representation. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Nov 79 p 7]

NEW SABC CHAIRMAN--The Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Mr Hennie Smit, last night announced the appointment of professor W L Mouton as chairman of the South African Broadcasting Corporation board of control. He said at a Press conference in Pretoria that the State President had announced the appointment of the rector of the University of the Orange Free State, Prof Mouton, as SABC chairman from April 1, 1980. Mr Smith also announced that the State President had approved Prof Mouton's appointment as a member of the board from January 1, 1980, for five years. Prof Mouton would act temporarily as chairman of the board as he would not be in office every day. Mr Smit also announced that four men are to be appointed to the board as a result of vacancies to be created by the retirement of members before the end of the year. Asked if the board is to adopt a new policy, Mr Smit said that was up to the new members. "I have a particular approach that qualified people from the private sector with the necessary experience should be serving on the board." Asked if this could mean the appointment of Blacks to the board, Mr Smit replied that it was quite possible "provided they have the necessary management skills." [Excerpts] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Oct 79 pp 1, 2]

NGK BREAK WITH SABRA--The Cape Synod of the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk decided yesterday to cut its long-standing ties with Sabra (Suid-Afrikaanse Bureau vir Ras-e-aangeleent-hede). The move to end the link with Sabra was mooted by Dr W D Jonker, of the Theological Faculty at Stellenbosch. It came two weeks after the Cape Synod motion condemning "all racial discrimination which is in conflict with the ethical norm of love for one's neighbor, which includes justice." Since its inception, Sabra has invited all regional Synods of the NG Church to be represented at its meetings, on the grounds that it was "a Christian-orientated body making an important contribution to good relations between races." While not affiliated to Sabra, nor a part of its decisionmaking, NG Synods have been represented through ministers appointed by the various Synods.

An ad hoc doctrine commission, headed by Dr Jonker, rejected continued support for Sabra. The five-man committee under his chairmanship said; "the commission is of its opinion that apart from what can be said about the merits of Sabra, it is a secular, non-church organization. "The Church is an institution of God and has its own duty and field of endeavour. It is therefore not the task or calling of the Church as an institution to name a representative to such a body as Sabra." [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Oct 79 p 11]

IMMIGRATION GAIN--A total of 1,258 people came to South Africa as immigrants in August while 1,133 people left the country resulting in a net gain of 125 for the Republic. The corresponding figures for August 1978 were 1,358 immigrants and 1,912 emigrants--a net loss of 554 people. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Oct 79 p 2]

ATOMIC ENERGY BOARD MEMBERS--The Minister of Mines, Mr F W deKlerk, announced in Pretoria yesterday appointments to the Atomic Energy Board. The following members, who represent various sectors of the South African economy, have been appointed under the chairmanship of Dr J W L de Villiers: Mr J J Kitshoff--chairman of the Industrial Development Corporation, who will also preside at board meetings in the absence of the chairman. Dr C V D M Brink--president, Council for Scientific and Industrial Research; Mr J M Christopher--director of companies; Dr J P Coetzee--director, SA Iron and Steel Corporation; Mr D A Etheredge--chairman, Nuclear Fuels Corporation of South Africa (Pty) Limited; Dr B G Fourie--Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Dr C J F Human--managing director, Federale Volksbeleggings, Beperk; Mr G A Mac Millan--chairman, Palabora Mining Company Limited; Mr J H Smith--chairman-designate, Electricity Supply Commission; Professor H W Snyman--president, South African Medical and Dental Council and Mr W P Viljoen--Secretary of Mines. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 19 Oct 79 p 3]

AWOL SOLDIERS RETURN--Of the 111 soldiers who went missing from the military base at Upington last week, 16 are still absent. A Defense Force spokesman in Pretoria said 91 of the soldiers had returned to their base in Upington by yesterday, and four others had reported to the Military Police in Pretoria. A board of inquiry under the chairmanship of the Chief of the Army Staff, Brigadier J Marais, is investigating the incident. The spokesman said that, although such boards were normally closed to the public, the SADF had no intention of keeping any of the factual findings secret. Reasons given by the soldiers for their walk-out--all of 8 South African Infantry Battalion--including a refusal of leave before they were to go to the operational area. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Nov 79 p 3]

LOCAL ARMS PRODUCTION--The chairman of Armscor, Cmdt P G Marais, said here yesterday South Africa was now the biggest producer of arms in the southern hemisphere. Speaking at the annual dinner of the Pretoria Sakekamer, Cmdt Marais said that a few years ago nearly half the money budgeted for defense was spent abroad. But now, more than 70 percent of defense spending

took place in South Africa. He emphasized that preference was given to the sort of armaments that would be needed to fight a war in the African context--rather than to the highly sophisticated and very expensive arms suited to Nato operations. "In the African context South Africa manufactures weapons for her own use but certain highly sophisticated arms will probably never be produced in this country, because of the economic implications, and because of the lesser role that these arms would play in an African war," he said. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 26 Oct 79 p 8]

PARTIAL BREAK IN DROUGHT--Good rains have fallen in parts in the north-western Transvaal and the northern Lowveld, but the drought continues in some areas. According to the weather office in Pietersburg, more than 40 mm was recorded at Mara, west of Louis Trichardt yesterday, while there were also heavy showers in the Marnitz area near the Botswana border. There have also been good rains at Tzaneen and Phalaborwa. However, the Limpopo River is completely dry west of Messina, and grazing is at a premium for the cattle farmers near the border. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 23 Oct 79 p 12]

DENIAL OF MALNUTRITION CRISIS--It was not true that malnutrition and starvation had become a national crisis in South Africa, a spokesman for the Department of Health said yesterday. The spokesman was reacting to reports in the religious publication, the Christian Leader, after a survey undertaken by World Vision of Southern Africa, a Christian humanitarian organization. The report stated that in some areas 25% of the babies born over the past 12 months had died, but the spokesman said he could not verify the figure as he did not have statistics available. The Department of Health spokesman conceded the presence of malnutrition "mainly in Transvaal (Soweto), the homelands and Natal," but said the situation had not reached national crisis proportions. "Malnutrition is the result of a basic lack of knowledge regarding nutrition and the department has been working on this problem for between eight and 10 years," he said. One way to counter the problem of malnutrition was by means of powdered milk. The spokesman said R200,000 was spent on the "milk powder scheme" this year. The milk, he said, was 60% subsidized by the department. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 25 Oct 79 p 3]

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